

# The Enterprise.

VOL. 4.

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO, SAN MATEO CO., CAL., SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1899.

NO. 22.

## RAILROAD TIME TABLE

**NORTH.**  
5:55 A. M. Daily.  
7:27 A. M. Daily except Sunday.  
9:12 A. M. Daily.  
12:49 P. M. Daily.  
3:57 P. M. Daily.  
**SOUTH.**  
7:33 A. M. Daily.  
11:13 A. M. Daily.  
4:06 P. M. Daily except Sunday.  
7:03 P. M. Daily.  
12:10 A. M. Sundays Only.

## S. F. and S. M. Electric R. R.

First car from Ferry for Baden Station leaves..... 7:35 A. M.  
First car from 30th Street for Baden Station leaves..... 8:12 A. M.  
First car from Holy Cross for Baden Station leaves..... 8:50 A. M.  
Last car leaves Ferry for Baden Station..... 4:35 P. M.  
Last car leaves Holy Cross for Baden Station..... 5:12 P. M.  
First car leaves Baden Station for City..... 5:50 P. M.  
First car leaves Baden Station for City..... 9:00 A. M.  
Last car leaves Baden Station for City..... 6:00 P. M.  
Car run between Holy Cross and Baden Station every 20 minutes from 8:50 A. M. to 5:50 P. M.

## COUNTRY AND MAIN LINES.

Last car leaves Holy Cross for Ferry..... 10:50 P. M.  
Last car leaves Ocean View for Ferry..... 11:43 P. M.  
Last car leaves 30th Street for Ferry..... 12:00 M.  
Last car for Holy Cross leaves the Ferry at..... 11:22 1/2 P. M.  
Last car for Holy Cross leaves 30th Street at..... 12:02 A. M.  
Last car leaves Ferry for 30th Street and Sunnyside only at..... 12:30 A. M.

## NOTE

10:36 P. M. from 30th Street goes to Colma only.  
11:27 P. M. from 30th Street goes to Ocean View only.

## PARK LINE

Set car from 15th and Guerrero to Golden Gate Park..... 11:27 P. M.  
Last car from Golden Gate Park to 15th and Guerrero..... 11:50 P. M.

## TIME CARD.

Steamer leaves Jackson St. Wharf, San Francisco, for wharf at Abasco, South San Francisco, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.  
Returning to the city the same day, carrying freight and passengers both ways.

## POST OFFICE.

Postoffice open from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m. Sundays, 8:30 to 9:30 a. m. Money order office open 7 a. m. to 6:30 p. m.

## MAILS ARRIVE.

From the North..... 7:45  
From the South..... 7:00

## MAIL CLOSURE.

North..... 8:30  
North..... 8:30  
North..... 8:30  
E. E. CUNNINGHAM, P. M.

## CHURCH NOTICES.

Episcopal services will be held by the Rev. T. Duncan Ferguson every Sunday in Grace Church. Morning service at 11 o'clock a. m. Evening service at 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 10 a. m. See local column.

## MEETINGS.

Hose Company No. 1 will meet every Friday at 7:30 p. m. at the Court room.

## MEETING NOTICE.

Progress Camp, No. 425, Woodmen of the World, meets every second and fourth Wednesday, at Journeymen Butchers' Hall.

Lodge San Mateo No. 7, Journeymen Butchers' Protective and Benevolent Association, will meet every Tuesday at 8 p. m., at Journeymen Butchers' Hall.

## DIRECTORY OF COUNTY OFFICERS.

JUDGE SUPERIOR COURT  
Hon. G. H. Buck..... Redwood City  
CLERK  
P. F. Chamberlain..... Redwood City  
TAX COLLECTOR  
P. M. Granger..... Redwood City  
DISTRICT ATTORNEY  
J. J. Bullock..... Redwood City  
ASSASSINATOR  
C. D. Hayward..... Redwood City  
COUNTY CLERK AND RECORDER  
M. H. Thompson..... Redwood City  
SHERIFF  
J. H. Mansfield..... Redwood City  
AUDITOR  
Geo. Barker..... Redwood City  
SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS  
Miss Etta M. Tilton..... Redwood City  
CORONER AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR  
Jas. Crowe..... Redwood City  
SURVEYOR  
W. E. Gilbert..... Redwood City

## Cable Ship for Manila.

Washington.—General Greely of the Signal Corps has gone to New York for the purpose of hurrying the cable-ship Hooker to the Philippine Islands. This craft is now being equipped with cables and all appliances with which to connect the large islands of the Philippine group with Manila so as to facilitate communication.

## Troops in Cuba Well Satisfied.

Washington.—Mail reports have been received from Havana by the Sub-sistence Bureau of the War Department saying that the supplies sent from the United States, including all kinds of vegetables, arrived in good condition. There is little or no complaint among the troops, say the reports, the men having something else to think about.

## New Armor-Piercing Shell.

Paris.—A dispatch to the Eclair from Toulon says that the experiments made there with armor-piercing shells have conclusively demonstrated the possibility of a shell piercing a warship's armor and exploding inside the ship.

## MEXICO OUR FRIEND.

New Ambassador From the South Talks in Washington.

## ANTI-AMERICAN PRESS CONDEMNED.

Journals Which Score the United States Are Managed by Spaniards—Mass of People Trust Uncle Sam.

Washington.—The new Mexican Ambassador, Senor Don Manuel Azpiroz, who succeeds the late Senor Romero, has arrived in Washington. Senor Azpiroz will be the first representative of Mexico to present credentials of the high rank of Ambassador, for which Senor Romero was commissioned to that rank he died on the day set for the presentation of his credentials.

The new Ambassador was seen at the Mexican Embassy shortly after his arrival and talked interestingly on current questions between the United States and Mexico. He is a man of quiet and dignified bearing, beyond the middle age, with gray hair brushed back from his forehead. He speaks English fairly well.

"I notice," said the Ambassador, "that your papers reproduce Mexican press comments on the recent utterance of Cecil Rhodes prophesying the absorption by the United States of the Central and South American countries. But this press comment is purely unofficial and in no way reflects the views of the Government. Mr. Rhodes is an interesting character, and the papers were quick to seize upon his utterances. But it is nothing more than the opinion of any private individual, and receives no serious attention beyond that. Throughout Mexico the press and public are sincerely friendly to the great Republic to our north."

The Ambassador's attention was called to the statements of Correo Espana, published at Mexico City, in reference to American depravity in Cuba. "That is a Spanish paper," said he, "and the views expressed are merely those of the Spanish element. Under our liberal laws, giving freedom of speech and freedom of the press, considerable latitude is allowed in editorial discussion, just as it is under the enlightened laws of the United States. But no significance should be attached to the utterances simply because they are made in Mexico City. Only a small element of our people are pro-Spanish by reason of ancestry or relationship. The great bulk of the people treat such matters with indifference and regard the United States as their nearest and best friend."

The Ambassador speaks in high terms of the Americans in Mexico, and says the country invites them as citizens and investors. The American colony at Mexico City numbers about 500, and Americans are scattered all through the country, developing the railways and mines.

## FACTS CONCERNING THE ARMY.

Changes in Officers Shown by the New Register.

New York.—A dispatch from Washington says: Interesting facts concerning the Army were contained in the Army Register for 1899, published by the War Department. The regular forces sustained a loss of twenty commissioned officers killed in action, six died as a result of wounds received in action, seventy-five died from other causes and one was dropped.

There will be a great deal of criticism throughout the Army at the omission from the new register of the list of those who have received medals of honor and the explanation of the reasons which induce the President to confer brevet rank upon many officers.

There is no change in the list of Major Generals of the regular service, but in the list of Brigadier-Generals the name of General Guy V. Henry is inserted, he having taken the place vacated in consequence of the retirement of General J. P. Coppinger. Brigadier-General M. P. Miller, recently appointed, will retire soon.

Of the general staff officers of volunteers twenty-one resigned before January 1st, thirty-nine declined appointments, twelve died and 275 were honorably discharged.

## Drought in Australia.

Vancouver (B. C.).—Mail advices from New South Wales say that the drought that is now prevailing in that colony is the worst ever experienced. Settlers and stockmen are appealing to the Government for aid. The rainfall for the last five years has been insufficient. In illustration of the effect of the drought on the sheep industry, the colony lost during 1897 and 1898 about 8,000,000 sheep.

The annual return of stock shows that on January 1, 1899, New South Wales owned only 41,000,000 sheep, a loss of 3,000,000 during the year. In 1897 the decrease was 5,000,000 head.

## No More Cables to Cuba.

Washington.—Attorney General Griggs has decided against the landing of another cable in Cuba, the Postal Telegraph Company having asked that right.

## AGRICULTURE IN THE ORIENT.

Dr. Knapp Reports His Findings to Secretary Wilson.

Washington.—Dr. S. A. Knapp, who was sent by the Department of Agriculture to Japan, China and the Philippines as an agricultural explorer, has returned to Washington and reported to Secretary Wilson the results of his labors. He was instructed to investigate such products of the farms, fields and forests of those countries as might be of advantage to the agricultural industries of the United States.

Some of the observations of Dr. Knapp relating to the products of Japan already have been published in a preliminary report. On this branch of investigation, however, he has the following additional to say: "All fear of competition from Japan along agriculture lines may be dismissed. On the contrary, it must become a large consumer of farm products drawn from the United States. The diffusion of knowledge and introduction of new industries in Japan have had the effect of more than doubling the cost of labor in the last ten years, and, in proportion, of stimulating consumption by the common people. Future progress must be mainly made in the direction of manufactures. In such event the food for the operatives in the cotton and other fiber material for the fabrics, the lumber and iron for the construction of factories and much of the machinery will be drawn from the United States.

"Of the fabrics, cotton and wool alone have made much progress under the factory system and this, owing to the fact that they were not produced to any extent in the empire and hence no home system of manufacture had been established for them. "The principal agricultural products imported into Japan are wheat, flour, sugar, cotton, butter, cheese and meat. The annual value of these articles is at present between twenty-four and twenty-five million dollars in gold. Under favorable treaty regulations, Japan will import from the United States nearly all her flour, butter, cheese and meat, three-fourths of the raw cotton required and from the Philippines nearly their entire surplus output of sugar."

Regarding China, the report says: "The great area, the large per cent of fertile lands and the enormous population of China stagger the observer on the threshold of investigation. Here, however, as if Japan, radical changes in agricultural methods or products must be made very slowly, if at all, because the food supply cannot be materially reduced or even changed with safety. Large areas devoted to fiber plants for the promotion of manufactures would be a dangerous invasion of the acres necessary for the food supply and must be speedily followed by importations from the United States."

Dr. Knapp was deeply impressed by the alert industrious and frugal character of the Chinese.

## QUININE SCARCE AND HIGH.

Rapid Increase in Price Due to Many Causes.

New York.—The Tribune, discussing the recent advance of 65 per cent in the price of quinine, says the United States consumes about one-half of the world's output. The present scarcity is attributed by some to efforts made by London speculators to corner the market. This may be true to a certain extent, but the fact is that the consumption seems at last to have overtaken the supply and the surplus of bark which has existed for years is now used up. The recent war caused a big demand for quinine, and the opening up of new colonial territory by several countries in Africa and elsewhere has also been a potent factor in reducing the surplus of bark. The consumption of quinine during the last bubonic plague in India was immense.

It is said that many cultivators of cinchona have neglected their trees in recent years when the price fell below a profitable figure, owing to the overproduction, and that this has caused the market stringency in the supply which is the basis for present high prices. It may take some years to bring the crop up to its former volume, if, indeed, there be any desire to do so, which is doubtful on the part of the planters. The quinine market is controlled in London, and a "combine" to take advantage of the present situation is not improbable. As yet the retail druggist has not raised the price of his quinine pills, but this state of affairs is not expected to last long.

## To Return State Arms.

Washington.—The Ordnance Bureau of the War Department has sent a circular to the Governor of each state in the Union stating that the arms and ordnance stores furnished the volunteers during the Spanish War will be returned to the state in kind. The circular gives directions as to how requisitions shall be issued for the purposes of having such arms and ordnance stores returned.

## Chambers Must Be Recalled.

London.—The Berlin correspondent of the Morning Post says: "I am informed that Germany regards the withdrawal of Chief Justice Chambers from Samoa as imperative and that a refusal on the part of the United States to withdraw him would be equivalent to the abandonment of negotiations concerning Samoa."

## PACIFIC COAST NEWS.

Important Information Gathered Around the Coast.

## ITEMS OF GENERAL INTEREST.

A Summary of Late Events That Are Rolled Down to Suit Our Busy Readers.

Congressional appropriations for Pacific coast improvements at the last session aggregate \$3,806,968.

It is conservatively calculated that the recent California rains are worth \$20,000,000 to that States industries. A telegraph line from Lake Bennett to Dawson, N. W. T., is being built. It will extend to Skaguay, B. C., by cable.

A Rothschild bank in San Francisco, with \$5,000,000 capital, is the latest financial report, but, probably, an unlikely one.

The Pacific Iron & Nail Co. have conveyed to the Balfour-Guthrie Investment Co. the old Pacific Iron & Nail Works' property.

E. C. Kelsey, city engineer, Salt Lake City, Utah, proposes to spend \$25,000 in betterment of that city's water system.

The San Francisco Savings Union is about to build a reservoir and a canal 10 feet wide, 4 feet deep, 27 miles long, at Elsinore, Cal.

A phenomenal oil flow of 1000 barrels per day is reported from Coalings, Cal., and considerable adjacent property is being bought.

The Pacific and International Exposition at San Francisco was given a \$250,000 appropriation by the California Legislature before adjournment.

The surveyors who have been looking for a route to build a railroad from Jerome, Arizona, to some point on the Santa Fe Pacific, have been "called in" by W. A. Clark.

The Consolidated Kansas City Smelting & Refining Co. has the '99 contract for furnishing the Western Union Telegraph Co. with blue vitriol.

At Nanaimo, B. C., Dunsmuir's Alexandria coal mines are again working with a limited number of pushers, who have resumed work at the old wage of \$2 a day.

An American electric company will install a plant on the Atoyac river, twelve miles from Puebla, Mexico, to utilize water power from the canal constructed by S. de Mier at a cost of half a million dollars, and will transmit current to Puebla. The machinery will be of 2000 H. P.

A contract for a 500-barrel flour mill in Shanghai, China—the first contract ever given a United States firm for a flour mill in China—has been received by the Edward P. Allis Co., Milwaukee. The milling machinery, engine, etc., complete will be shipped next month.

The Pittsburg Iron Co. is to establish a branch at Seattle, Wash., for the manufacture of iron and steel for the Orient. Seattle reports that "extensive iron mines in Lower California have contracted to furnish the raw material, and last week the company asked for a rate on 10,000 tons of iron monthly, to be shipped to Seattle." Boise, Idaho, reports that the contract has been let for the construction of the railroad from Weise, Idaho, to the Seven Devils, and by May two will be racing to the great copper camp, work having already been commenced, on what is known as the Huntington route, by Orman & Crook, the Colorado contractors. A hundred miles of the Weise road has been contracted for at the average price of \$11,000 a mile. In advance of the completion of either road, ore is being shipped from the Seven Devils on barges. The ore is floated to Lewiston, nearly 100 miles from the camp, there placed on cars and shipped to the smelter.

The Simonds Saw Co. has recently placed in the Crockett beet sugar factory several Marsh steam pumps. All of the pumps used in this factory are of this make and giving entire satisfaction. This firm has also just sold to the Alameda Sugar Co. a Marsh air compressor, used in connection with an air lift, to raise water from artesian wells. They have also shipped a Marsh sinking pump to a mine near Angels Camp, which is doing good work. These sinking pumps are extensively used in Colorado and other mining centers, over 150 having been placed within two years.

The Union Iron Works of San Francisco has the contract for two large freight steamers for the American-Hawaii Steam Navigation Co., with headquarters at New York. The company is to ply its raft between New York, Philadelphia, San Francisco and Honolulu, with the possibility of extending the route. The first steamer is to be turned out in April 1900, and the second one at a later date. Each will have a carrying capacity of 8500 tons. The first vessel will be 410 feet long, with 51 feet beam, and a depth of 32 feet. Her engines are to develop 3500 H. P.

## J. EIKERENKOTTER & CO.

## GENERAL :: MERCHANDISE.

GROCERIES, HARDWARE, BOOTS & SHOES, CROCKERY, MEN'S CLOTHING, ETC., ETC., ETC.

::: Free Delivery. :::

Our wagons will deliver goods to the surrounding country free of charge. We are prepared to fill the largest orders.

Drugs and Medicines. Prescriptions Carefully Prepared.

## J. EIKERENKOTTER & CO.

Corner Grand and..... San Bruno Ave South San Francisco, Cal.



## M'KINLEY'S PHILIPPINE POLICY.

The President Awaiting the Schurman Commission's Report.

Thomasville (Ga.).—The Administration will not decide upon its permanent policy respecting the Philippines until the Schurman Commission reports. It feels that its present knowledge is too indefinite as a basis for a fixed policy.

Moreover, an immediate decision is felt to be needless since for the present the only problem is the restoration of law and order and the establishment of stable peaceful conditions. This and the appointment of a diplomatic representative at Madrid are two of the most important matters remaining open. The Madrid mission probably will be raised to an embassy soon after the payment of the \$20,000,000 indemnity and a man of the highest qualifications and attainments chosen for his delicate and important post. General Woodford may not be the new envoy, owing to the fact that New York already has such an undue proportion of the highest diplomatic appointments.

## CANADIANS STOP CONVOYS.

Americans in Charge of Liquor Held Up at the Summit By Police.

Seattle (Wash.).—The Daily Alaskan of March 28d says that the action perpetrated on February 28d by Canadian officials at the summit in arbitrarily refusing the American convoys in charge of liquor to pass the summit was repeated on March 23d, according to the following telephone message received by Deputy Collector Andrews: "Canadian police will not allow me to go further. What shall I do? I hold the liquor."

He was told to bring the liquor back if the police prevented him by force from going to the log cabin. The Alaskan says that McLean came back, but allowed the police to take the liquor away from him without resisting.

Captain Cartwright, a Canadian official, made the following statement: "This is a matter of customs with which I have nothing to do. I am here simply to obey orders, and, as an officer, would be unable to make any statement in any case."

## Farmers Seek California Lands.

Portland (Ore.).—Every train which arrives over the Oregon Railway and Navigation road, Northern Pacific and Great Northern roads, brings hundreds of people who have taken advantage of the low rates from St. Paul to the Pacific Coast. Many of the visitors are seeking farming lands in the northwest and in California, while others have been attracted by the new mining discoveries in the Northwest. Eighty-two Michigan men who arrived here left over the Southern Pacific for Sisson, Cal., where they will engage in lumbering. Another party of 100 from Michigan arrived and seventy-five of these will go to California.

## J. L. WOOD, Carpenter and General Jobbing Work.

Estimates Made, Plans Drawn.

Orders Solicited. South San Francisco, Cal.

## The People's Store

GRAND AVE., near Postoffice, South San Francisco, Cal.

This is the Only Store in San Mateo County that SELLS

Dry Goods and Fancy Goods; Boots and Shoes; Ladies' and Gents' Furnishing Goods; Crockery and Agate Ware; Hats and Caps.

AT SAN FRANCISCO PRICES.

Give Us a Call and be Convinced.

## M. F. HEALEY,

Hav, Grain and Feed. :: :: Wood and Coal. :: ::

ALL KINDS OF TEAMING.

Moderate Charges. Prompt Service.

LINDEN AVENUE,

Between Armour and Juniper Avenues Leave Orders at Postoffice. South San Francisco, Cal.

## Coney Island Gets the Fight.

New York.—William A. Brady and Martin Julian, on behalf of Jim Jefferies and Bob Fitzsimmons, agreed to accept the bid of the Coney Island Athletic Club for a twenty-five-round contest between these two heavyweights. The contest will take place on May 26th. George Siler of Chicago has been mutually agreed upon as referee. The offer made by the club is a purse of \$20,000 and the picture privilege to be divided between the two principals and the club, each receiving one-third.



# THE ENTERPRISE

**E. E. CUNNINGHAM**  
Editor and Proprietor.

France has got so she can have a crisis and never miss a meal.

A New York man shot himself because his house leaked. He assuredly had trouble in his upper story.

A boy was poisoned from eating a newspaper. This again proves this business should be left to the goats; it's too much for kids.

That new paper trust should beware of the fate of the paper bag in the hands of the small boy; and not try to do too much inflating.

A lecturer said recently that every color worn has an effect on the health. This is certainly true of a dark-brown taste in the mouth next morning.

While Spain's defeat may have been a great check to its hopes and ambitions, one for \$20,000,000 is rather in the nature of a consoling substitute.

According to an Eastern contemporary, a policeman committed suicide "by shooting at his board-house." Marksmanship like this is rare in policemen.

A dispatch from Hilo says that the rebels burned all the records before evacuating the town. Well, what of it? Gen. Miller had broken them all in the first place.

The old Romans who patronized gladiatorial combats were savage enough, but their consciences were clear of any complicity in the support of six-day bicycle races.

Now that the United States copyright cannot be made effective in our expansion territory, pirate publishers have an excellent opportunity for educating the Filipinos in a taste for modern fiction.

Internal laughter is the very latest thing recommended to give health and beauty to all who indulge therein. Presumably you may be expected to swallow a feather and feel immensely tickled.

Mothers' congresses are conducted on progressive modern lines. Fathers' congresses will still be held in the woodshed in the old-fashioned way, with a slender withe of hickory as the only sign of formality.

A Western man has filed as a cross petition to a divorce suit brought by his wife a declaration that she carefully concealed from him during the courtship that she had a glass eye. Didn't he dare look her in the eye before marriage?

Mrs. Elizabeth Jordan has written a weird article on the newspaper woman in the Ladies' Home Journal, in the course of which she remarks: "Of the so-called 'perquisites' of the profession—passes and gifts—the less said the better. The best type of newspaper woman never accepts these." There is no best type, Elizabeth.

There is a woman in New York who has solved the servant problem. It has taken her 105 years to do it, and the solution will hardly commend itself to the majority, as it consists in dismissing the servant and doing the work oneself. At 105 this arrangement may be practicable, but it could not safely be urged upon women of less mature judgment.

Five hundred clerks in Havana have started a movement to close the stores at 7 o'clock, that they may study English at the night schools. "Will the boy from the country spend his evening at a dime museum," asked Dr. Edward Everett Hale, recently, "or at a business school?" The result in either case is not limited to the English or bookkeeping learned; it concerns the future destiny of the man. It may even concern the future destiny of Cuba or the United States.

Are teachers more inclined to be impatient and irritable with their pupils as they grow older in the service? This is the inference to be drawn from the condition of affairs in the Minneapolis public schools at least. The other day Dr. C. M. Jordan, the Superintendent of the Minneapolis schools, called a meeting of all the teachers and lectured them severely for losing their tempers with children. He said: "There are sitting in front of me teachers who lose their tempers and apply the most abusive language to their pupils. Such words as 'lur,' 'wretch,' 'lazy little rascal,' and other equally opprobrious epithets have no business to come from our teachers." Before he concluded his talk Dr. Jordan made the following surprising statement: "I wish to say for the comfort of the younger teachers that they are not included in my censure. These complaints are made exclusively against the older teachers, whom length of time has given the impression that they own their building." Assuming that Dr. Jordan knew what he was talking about, is it a condition peculiar to Minneapolis schools, or does it exist elsewhere?

Hypnotism and its effects were the subject of a paper read recently before the British Medical Association by its writer, Doctor Milnes Brauerwell, who has used this mysterious power professionally in his practice. In the discussion which followed, the majority of the physicians present recognized the remedial effects of hypnotism in mental diseases, or in the various ailments arising from insomnia or depression.

They were, however, positively of the opinion that its general application should not be encouraged, since its various and varying phenomena are only partly understood by physicians themselves. On this point the opinion of the celebrated Doctor Benedict, professor of neurology at the University of Vienna, is worth remembering. He has had thirty years' experience in hypnotism, with exceptionally favorable opportunities for correct judgment. He declares that it may become dangerous to the nerves, to the intellect, to the strength of will, and to the general character of the patient.

Of course it was prearranged that the keel of the new battleship Maine should be laid on the anniversary of the destruction of the first and truly historic battleship of that name. This occurred in Cramp's yards in Philadelphia. In reviewing the year it appears that the war cost us over \$1,000,000,000, and of lives about 5,000. Spain's loss is greater; in battleships alone it reaches \$36,000,000. She loses also 10,000,000 of her subjects and ceases to be a colonial power. The writer in the Chicago Times-Herald tersely says: "Medievalism met Progress and succumbed." Continuing in his review and referring again to the sacrifice of the Maine, the same writer eloquently sums up the historic lesson as follows: "That over the bodies of 266 dead American sailors 'by just one year's time, civilization, liberty, the will of the Anglo-Saxon should have passed to that point where the hand of the President of the United States guides the destinies of 95,000,000 and not 25,000,000 (as a twelve-month ago) people is as remarkable as it is true. That out of the crucible of such a short period of time should come but one portentously great human character—that of George Dewey—is still more remarkable. But above these two salient points is the greater and more significant one—the undying lesson taught through the agency of the Maine—that from ocean line to ocean line, from pole to pole, where the sands are and where the peaks rise, men must within the scope of the next quarter of a century know the mastery of one tongue—the speech of Cromwell, of Washington and of Lincoln."

Suppose you had a box containing 75,000 silver dollars, says an editorial writer in the Saturday Evening Post, and you knew that this money would have to support you for the rest of your life. Suppose there were no possibility of investing it at interest, or of earning any more, but that you had to dip into the box to meet your daily expenses, and that, when your last coin was gone, you would starve to death. If you were 35 years old, you would be able to spend about six dollars a day until you were 70. What should you think, in such circumstances, of the policy of spending two or three dollars apiece for ten-cent novels, paying the price of opera seats for continuous performance shows, and allowing every chance acquaintance to help himself to your coins as he would to your matches? It is said that "time is money." It is something more than that. It is life itself. If you are 35 years old and expect to live to be 70, and if you have six leisure hours a day, which is quite as many as most people can count upon, you have just 76,640 hours ahead of you for all the culture, recreation, enjoyment and usefulness to yourself and others that this world holds for you. And you have not the certainty, as you would have in the case of the dollars, that your hours are all in the box. Perhaps the one to which a bore is helping himself just now may be your last. When that bore drops in at eight in the evening and stays until eleven he has pocketed at least the one-twenty-five-thousandth part of your life. When you spend ten hours in reading a worthless book you have thrown away more than the one-eight-thousandth part of your leisure existence. If you have to spend an hour a day on the cars, when an improved system of rapid transit would take you to and from your work in half an hour, you are sacrificing one-twelfth of your life to the backwardness of the corporation that carries you. If you have so neglected the art of living that you drift along aimlessly for three hours a day, you are practically arranging to die seventeen years before your time. There is nothing so precious as life when it is gone, nothing so cheap while it is going.

**Why Sheep Are Woolly.**  
If you want to ask a sheep where he got his wool and why, take a dog into a mountain pasture band and if the sheep are afraid of the dog they will invariably run uphill rather than down. You have your answer. The ancestors of the domestic sheep, like wild sheep of the present day, lived among high mountains and needed their woolly covering to protect them against the constant cold of high atmospheres. They chose the high and inhospitable region to live in because they found the fierce flesh-eating animals of the plains too strong for them. A proof of these facts is that the wool grows on a sheep the year round.

**Ferry on Submerged Rails.**  
At the ensuing session of the British Parliament power will be sought to incorporate a company to construct a ferry to be worked by electricity on submerged rails across the River Thames, with roadways and approaches for the passage of vehicles, foot passengers, animals and general traffic, with generating station and electrical or other machinery and appliances.

**Curious Collection.**  
A London man who always takes a cigar when invited out to dinner, though he does not smoke, has now a collection of half a century's accumulations, each cigar wrapped up and labeled with the date and occasion on which it was taken.

# THE GOSPEL OF GRACE

EXPUNDED BY OUR RELIGIOUS EDITOR.

Words of Wisdom, and Thoughts Worth Pondering Upon Spiritual and Moral Subjects—Gathered from the Religious and Secular Press.



I HAVE known a husband to neglect his wife in his pursuit of pleasure or business, and when finally she died he wrung his hands over her dead body, called her his angel wife, said his heart was broken and home desolate, and climaxed the whole by having built over the unconscious body the finest marble monument in the graveyard. She asked for love and he gave her a stone. And I thought as I pondered over the whole scene that if some of the loving words he was pouring into the dead ear had been uttered in life, and if some of the dollars he had spent on the coffin had been invested in a way to make life and body easier and less toil-worn, she would have been the happy-faced wife and mother of the home circle instead of sleeping alone under the cedars and among the white monuments on the hillside.

What we want is kindness in life, and not in death. It is not flowers scattered on her coffin-lid that will make a woman happy, but a bunch of them tied together in the form of a bouquet and given her with the words, "I love you." That makes her pulses leap, the crimson comes into her cheek, the light comes into her eye, and the warm, happy feeling rush to her heart.

We want kindness shown us in this life. This is what our servants look for; this is what the children need—they crave to be treated gently and kindly in life, not wept over in death. Hearts everywhere cry, "Treat me lovingly now." When dead we do not hear the cries of affection around the coffin, or feel the tears dripping from overflowing eyes on our faces. Be kind now.—Revival Sermons.

**The Christian Mind.**  
There is consolation in Christ. There is comfort in the love of Christ. There is spiritual fellowship and Christian joy and tenderness. The Christian character is distinct from the world's character. It is not only moral but distinctly tender, considerate, accordant, humble. The crowning character of the Christian mind is its unselfishness.

Christ did not demand all that belonged to him or think equality with God a thing to be hastily seized. He could wait. He could even make himself of no reputation, taking the form of a servant, and suffering even death obediently. He even sweat drops of blood, and "being in an agony prayed more earnestly." He did this because it brought a lesson to others.

Oh, blessed unselfishness! Paul says, "We have the mind of Christ." I don't know, Paul, may be you have, but some of us hesitate at such a profession. Nothing through strife or vainglory? Lowliness of mind? Like mindedness? There are profound matters, and yet so simple. Let this mind be in you which was also in Christ Jesus. God give us each a Christian mind.—E. H. Lovett, in Our Young People.

**A Soft Answer.**  
On one occasion Mr. Spurgeon was warned against a certain virago, and told that she intended to give him a tongue-lashing. "All right," he replied; "but that's a game at which two can play."

Not long after, as he passed her gate one morning, she assailed him with a flood of billingsgate. He smiles and said, "Yes, thank you, I am quite well; I hope you are the same."

Then came another burst of vituperation, pitched in a still higher key, to which he replied, still smiling: "Yes, it does look rather as if it is going to rain; I think I had better be getting on."

"Bless the man!" she exclaimed, "he's as deaf as a post; what's the use of storming at him?"—Ran's Horn.

**The Soul Must Turn to God.**  
Why is it that God thus brings Himself to our notice? Why has He implanted in our nature that which so compels our thoughts to turn toward Himself? It is because the soul must come to God. It has no other resting-place for its thoughts; no other answer for its inquiries; no other center for its aspirations; no other foundation for its hopes. He would have us learn all this, and feel it now. He would have us turn to Him with the sentiment of trust, obedience, and love; the sentiment that accepts every token that He holds out to it as a new appeal, demanding the complete fidelity of the soul to Him.

**The Essential of Greatness.**  
He only is great of heart who floods the world with a great affection. He only is great of mind who stirs the world with great thoughts. He only is great of will who does something to shape the world to a great career, and he is greatest who does the most of all these things and does them best.—Roswell D. Hitchcock.

**General Religious Notes.**  
A War Cry is to be printed in Java, in the Malay language.

There are 87,000 members of the Epworth League in Canada, and they have undertaken the support of twenty-one missionaries.

In the city of New York last year the

Episcopalians increased their membership by nearly 3,000, Congregationalists 2,000, Methodists 1,075, Baptists 566 and Presbyterians 314.

At their late meeting in Lambeth the English bishops resolved that the ceremonial use of incense or of lighted candles was not authorized; neither can the sacrament be reserved, nor may there be any public invocation of the Virgin Mary or of the saints, nor the use of any regular service not authorized by the prayer book.

Rev. Lucien Lee Kinsolving, D. D., who has been in charge of the Protestant Episcopal mission work in Brazil for the past seven years, has just been ordained as the first Episcopal bishop of Brazil. The ceremony took place in St. Bartholomew's Church in New York, and eleven bishops were in attendance. The Bishop of Texas, a brother of the new bishop, delivered the sermon, and another brother, Rev. Arthur Kinsolving of Brooklyn, was one of the attending presbyters. The bishop will be amenable to the Episcopal Church of the United States until two more bishops are consecrated for that country, when a national church will be constituted.

## CABLE-CUTTING AT CIENFUEGOS

One of the Pinkest Incidents of the Spanish War.

The Century contains Lieut. Winslow's account of the cable-cutting operations which he conducted at Cienfuegos. The scene described in the following extract followed the cutting of the two ocean cables, which was the object of the expedition:

After many efforts the (third) cable was finally grappled, the Nashville's boat being not more than fifty feet from the shore and the Marblehead's a boat's length farther out, both boats being within two hundred feet of the trenches and directly in front of the demolished cable-house. In the Nashville's launch we were trying to bring the cable to the surface at the bow of the boat, and I was forward superintending the work. Suddenly the enemy opened fire with their Mauser rifles. We could not tell from what direction the fire came, as the smokeless powder gave no sign of their position, and the wind blowing in from the sea carried the sound away from us, or else it was drowned by the roar of the breakers. We saw the splash of the bullets in the water about us, and I ordered the steam-cutters to open fire again. Now the bullets began dropping so fast that the little sheets of spray where they struck the water could be plainly seen by the ships, and those on board realized that the enemy was in force, and began a terrific cannonade. Hoping that the ships would be able to check the enemy's fire, we worked on in the boats until we brought the cable to the surface.

The ships were now searching out the country with shell and shrapnel. All along the ridge and down its sides our projectiles were falling, shattering the rocks, bursting, and sending the fragments into the air in clouds of dust. Over our heads the Nashville was throwing shrapnel about the trenches. Still the enemy's fire increased, most of the bullets falling between the launches and the steam-cutters, which lay a hundred and fifty yards to the eastward and outside the reefs. After getting a rope under the cable and securing it, I stood up in the boat and made a rapid survey of the situation. Anderson and his men were still working hard in their boat, a little to seaward of the Nashville's. Just then I saw a marine in the Marblehead's steam-cutter fall, shot through the head. Turning in the direction of Anderson's boat, I saw one of the men drop, struck by a Mauser bullet. As I faced the shore to look at the trenches, a seaman, Robert Volz, standing in the stern-sheets of my boat, collapsed, then struggled to his feet, and immediately after sank in the bottom of the boat, a gaping wound six inches long in his head, two bullet-holes through his body, and a bullet in his shoulder, probably the result of machine-gun fire. Had the gun been depressed a little more, hardly a man in the boat would have escaped being hit. This man lived, and ten days later, while the Nashville was at Key West, he ran away from the hospital on shore, came off to the ship in one of our boats, and reported.

**Felicity and a Pig.**  
There is an oft-told story of a rustic who, when asked to explain the meaning of "felicity" (a word which had been freely used in a sermon to which he had been a supposed listener), replied that he believed "twere some part of the innards of a pig," a writer in Notes and Queries says. I have often wondered what process of mind could have suggested so incongruous a reply, and I think I have the clue. The poor man thus challenged for a definition simply bethought him of "flick," the common Somerset term for the inner fat of a pig.

**Oldest Lighthouse.**  
The oldest lighthouse in existence is believed to be that at Corunna, Spain. It was built in the reign of Trajan and reconstructed in 1534. England and France have lighthouses which have been built by the Roman conquerors. The famous Cordovan Tower of France, at the mouth of the Gironde, in the Bay of Biscay, was completed in 1611, in the reign of Henry IV. After standing 287 years it was still considered to be one of the best lighthouses in the world, although its height has been increased.

**Cucumbers for the Complexion.**  
Cucumbers are not only invaluable as an adjunct to the toilet, but they should be eaten plentifully by those who have high-colored complexions. Cucumber juice well rubbed into the skin of the face will keep it clear, fresh and soft.



## AN IMPROVED BROODER.

The Orange Judd Farmer gives comprehensive illustrations of an improved brooder.

Fig. 1 shows the brooder complete with cover raised. The cover is shown within the top. The upper dotted line shows the position of the matched board floor and the lower dotted line shows the position of the sheet iron beneath which the lamp stove is placed.

Fig. 2 shows the drum of sheet iron, or galvanized iron, which is attached to the edge of a circular opening in the floor, as shown in Fig. 3. This cut shows the floor, the sheet iron and the two inch space between them with the lamp underneath the sheet iron. The

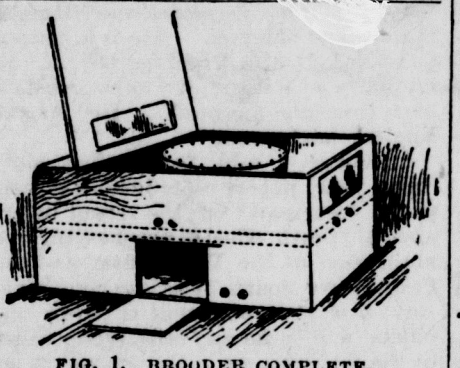


FIG. 1. BROODER COMPLETE.

air above the sheet iron is warmer and rises through the drum, escaping through the small openings under the top, out into the brooder. A cloth curtain is hung around the edge of the broad top of the drum, forming a hover, into which the chicks go for warmth. This curtain is "slashed" up every few inches. Openings in the sides of the brooder admit air to the lamp to the space between the sheet iron and the floor above, and also ventilate the brooder chamber. These openings from the brooder chamber can be controlled by corks in very cold weather. The brooder can be made any size up

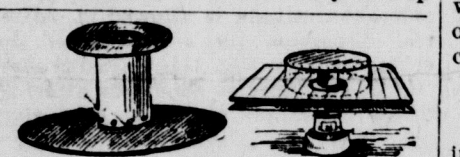


FIG. 2. SHEET IRON DRUM. LAMP, FLOOR AND DRUM.

to 3x4 feet, which is large enough for seventy-five chicks. It can be heated with an incubator lamp or any good lamp with No. 2 burner and large oil chamber.

**Currents for Profit.**  
There is no kind of small fruit that is so sure a crop if kept from the worm as the currant. It also generally sells at a good price, with the advantage to the grower that the currants will remain on the bushes two or three weeks, not only without injury, but each day growing better after they are colored. This may not altogether prevent a glut in the market, but it at least gives the currant grower more time in which to market his fruit. The only drawback to currant growing is the currant worm, but this is so easily killed by timely applications of heliober powder that it is really an advantage to the grower who uses it in time, as it destroys the currants of so many others who would otherwise be his competitors. There is nothing usually to be made in what everybody can produce very easily.—American Cultivator.

**Stretching Barbed Wire.**  
Barbed wire is uncomfortable stuff at the best. One of the easiest ways, perhaps, to handle it when placing it upon posts is with the device shown in the accompanying illustration, which is from the American Agriculturist.



This frame can be quickly made and from it the wire can be unreeled as rapidly as a man can walk, pulling the framework after him. When his companion is ready to staple the wire to a stake, the pin is put through the side of the frame, locking the reel, when the wire can be pulled up as taut as desired.

**Trees by the Roadside.**  
Many farmers when setting out trees by the roadside make the mistake of planting only one variety, which happens to be the one that they particularly admire. But variety of scenery adds much to its attractiveness, and a row of trees of different kinds shows in the varying foliage far more beauty than a single variety could do. Besides, where there is a long row of trees, some will be on low and wet soil, and others on that which is high and dry. Besides, each kind of tree should have the particular soil that it is best adapted to. An exception to this rule of interspersing varieties is found where rows of sugar maples are planted along roadsides, to be tapped for sap when

old enough. It is then economy to have the trees in unbroken rows, so that the sap may be gathered more easily. A row or grove of maples near the house will usually be tapped every spring, while the more distant sugar bush may be neglected, when the woods are full of deep snow and it is hard work to get into them.

**How to Secure Large Potatoes.**  
It will pay to thin potatoes to one stalk in a place and so give all the strength and moisture of the land to those that remain. It might be well to cut all eyes of the potatoes when planted, except such as are desired to grow, and so save the trouble of thinning out the field to some extent. There is no profit in growing a large crop of potatoes unless they are of merchantable size. The largest potatoes are always found where the largest and strongest stalks grow, and the small ones where they are small and weak. It is a mistake to plant small seed, or to cut the large ones to one or two eyes to save seed and to reduce the number of plants, as the common practice is. It is much better to plant whole potatoes of good size, or, if large, to cut them at most only in halves. Of course, it will cost more to seed a field, but with good seed properly thinned, much better results can be obtained.

If one desires to raise the largest quantity possible from a few seed, great results can be obtained by taking off the shoots and transplanting, but the potatoes will not grow large. It may not be known to some people that each eye in a potato is capable of producing a large number of shoots; as fast as taken off others will grow. Usually not more than two or three to each eye will start when planted, but that number is far too many to be left to grow.—Orange Judd Farmer.

**Corn.**  
But for the great corn crop made in the South last season the price would be mountain high, and the cotton States would be badly stranded. The escape from the peril incident to being caught between the rocks of 4½-cent cotton and \$1 corn, should afford a warning never to be forgotten.

It is among the probabilities of the near future that the Gulf States will be called upon to reverse the old order of things and ship to the West, for the unfertilized lands of that section are not responding with their old-time harvest of that cereal.

For the next few years, and perhaps always, there will be a splendid market for corn and hay in Cuba and Porto Rico, that we ought to capture and control; and when the work begins on the Nicaragua Canal the Gulf States should supply the corn and forage consumed in course of construction, as well as the cattle, mules and lumber; and later on we should make enormous shipments of these products through the great canal.—Aberdeen Ex.

**Preparation for Clover.**  
Usually there is not much difficulty in securing a stand of clover, but owing to a diversity of soils there are occasionally small areas upon which the young clover plants fail to grow. To guard against this failure haul manure direct from the horse stable and scatter it thinly over those places. Straw should be used liberally for bedding, and during the winter enough manure will be made to cover several acres. The soluble parts of the manure are washed into the surface soil, where they are easily available for the young clover plant. The straw serves as a mulch, affording considerable protection should an early drought follow. Clover haulm can be used the same way, thereby getting the benefit of any seed remaining in it. Whatever the method employed, we cannot be too thorough in the preparation for the clover crop.—Orange Judd Farmer.

**Variation of Cultivated Plants.**  
Most of the forest trees have very little variation from their original stock when grown from seed. With trees that have been long in cultivation, the variation is so much greater that the only way to secure the identical variety desired is by budding and grafting. It is probable that cultivation and better care given to trees and plants has much to do with making new and better varieties. It is after seasons that are unusually favorable to fruit of all kinds that the best varieties have been originated. It is always worth while to plant the seed of extra choice fruit and see what variety will come from it.—Exchange.

**Home-Made Cheese for Farmers.**  
A great deal of the complaint of overproduction of dairy products would be obviated if more farmers made a practice each year of using enough milk for cheese to have a supply always on the family table. There is no better, cheaper or more healthful nutrition than can be found in cheese. It contains all the strength-giving nutrition for which meat is often eaten, and even when bought at retail, the cheese gives this much more cheaply than meat could do. Almost everybody likes cheese, and if more farmers made and used it, they would avoid the necessity of eating an excess of meat, as many now do, in hot weather.

**Feeding Cotton-Seed Meal.**  
Cotton-seed meal is extremely difficult of digestion, and should never be given to young animals or those which from advanced age have a weak digestion. The hull which is shown by dark spots in the meal is almost entirely indigestible. Calves and pigs have been killed by eating small amounts of dark cotton-seed meal. Ruminant animals can digest it better, but it is so concentrated a food that it ought always to be fed with some bulky but less nutritious ration. A small amount of cotton-seed meal in a palful of bran mash can be eaten safely by a cow.

That man who can afford to make enemies is certainly rich in expedients.



# RAILROAD ACROSS THE ENGLISH CHANNEL.

The English Parliament is considering the plan of connecting that country with France by railway. Engineers say a road-bed can be laid on the bottom of the English channel, and by mounting trestlework on wheels, so that it projects above the water, the railway can be operated. This seems beyond belief, but it is perhaps no more remarkable than some of the cures accomplished by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters in bad cases of dyspepsia, indigestion and constipation. This is an age of wonderful achievements.

An unusual thing has happened in Chicago, where a child five years old has been declared insane and sent to the asylum.

## SHAKE INTO YOUR SHOES.

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet, it cures painful, swollen smarting feet and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight-fitting or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for chilblains, sweating, damp, callous and hot, tired aching feet. We have over 10,000 testimonials of cures. Try it today. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores. By mail for 25c. in stamps. Trial package FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Cousin George now has twenty-two vessels under his command and quite a few under the water near him.

To Cure a Cold in One Day. Take Laxative Broom Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund money if it fails to cure, 25c.

The Kaiser might not be willing to confess to as much relief as he feels over the final burial of Bismarck.

## Good For Little Folks.

Don't torture the children with liquid and pill poisons! The only safe, agreeable laxative for little ones is Cascarets Candy Cathartic. All druggists, 10c, 25c, 50c.

When a man looks rocky at the breakfast table a stony stare from his wife does not improve matters.

When coming to San Francisco go to Brooklyn Hotel, 208-212 Bush street. American or European plan. Rooms and board \$1.50 per day; rooms 50c; 25c; 10c; 5c per day; single meals 25c. Free coach. Chas. Montgomery.

It is generally the man with castles in the air who has no real estate.

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy to use for their children during the teething period.

FITS Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE 62-00 trial bottle and treatise. Dr. R. H. Kline Ltd., 930 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

I know that my life was saved by Piso's Cure for Consumption.—John A. Miller, Au Sable, Michigan, April 21, 1895.

Aginaldo is a good deal like the month of March, something of a blowhard, you know.

## FOR MEN ONLY. DR. FOOTE & STAFF 161 ADAMS ST., CHICAGO.

Men requiring unsurpassed treatment should consult personally or by letter "Free" with the pioneer and only exclusive men's specialists in United States. Diseases of men made the study of a lifetime. Unfortunates everywhere should immediately communicate with Dr. Foote of Chicago. Everything confidential. Remedies sent everywhere in sealed packages and letters in plain envelopes. Correspondence solicited. Latest surgical, medical and electrical methods adopted. Deluging the stomach with drugs abandoned. Avoid drugs recommended by the unauthorized and self-styled specialists in Western towns; few genuine specialists locate outside of New York or Chicago. In these cities your private affairs are safe. Unequaled treatment for all diseases and weaknesses of the Genito-Urinary, Sexual, Reproductive and Nervous systems. Impediments to marriage removed. "Syphilis" positively purifies the blood, cures syphilis and removes all white spots in the throat or mouth, copper colored spots on body and eruptions on skin, also catarrh of the bladder, gonorrhea, etc. The only permanent restorer and invigorator, gives vigor to vital organs and nerves, prevents and cures all diseases of the blood. Trial bottles, either remedy, half price.

## Our Children.

"Pauline, what have you done with your doll?"  
"Mother, I have lost it."  
"Well, well!"  
"Oh, but I know where it is! I lost it on purpose, to have the pleasure of finding it!"—Figaro.

## THIS WOMAN IS NOT A BIRD.

A Lesson in Ornithology Given by an Itinerant Peddler.

A sympathetic woman, living on Indiana avenue, noticed an Italian peddling birds a few mornings ago. The birds were shut up tight in a box that appeared to be almost air tight.

"Wanta nice Canna?" screamed the man, treating each prospective customer to a view of the birds by lifting a slat in the top of the box.

The old lady belongs to the Audubon society, and it is against her principles even to wear a bird on her bonnet.

"My! I think it is simply dreadful to keep those birds shut up like that without a breath of air," she said, in a tone of severe disapproval.

"Oh, madam," replied the Italian, spreading out his hands in a deprecatory way, "don't you know a habit of ze birds betta zan zat? Birds hava no lung. Birds no usa air."

"Well, I know that if I were a bird I would want some air to breathe," said the old lady, unconvinced, but not very well up on ornithology.

"Oh, but, madam," said the Italian, shaking his head sadly, and very emphatically, "you are not a birda."—Chicago Inter Ocean.

## Vienna's Bicycle Paths.

Vienna has made a beginning of construction of bicycle paths through its streets. Ground has been conceded for the construction of a new street on condition that a strip be prepared for the use of bicyclists.

## Finger Nails Eighteen Inches Long.

The nails of the Chinese nobility sometimes attain the length of eighteen inches, being protected by long silver cases.

## A Great Meteorite.

What is known as the Bruce meteorite is now on its way to the British Museum from Australia. It is said to weigh no less than four tons.

## When people get a notion that a man is making money fast, they will throw money at him.

The tanner pays more attention to the bark than to the bite.

## This Paper is Printed

...WITH...

Nathan's News Ink.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Never Disappoints.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

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## CLARK RUSSELL IS WRITING A NEW STORY ENTITLED "THE SHIP, HER STORY."

The Queen of Italy is understood to be engaged in writing her recollections.

Clement Scott is writing the history of the English stage during the last forty years.

A metrical romance called "Giovio and Giulia" has been written by Clinton Scollard and will soon be given to the public.

The Story of the Big Front Door is a book by Mary Leonard, describing the doings of a club of bright, helpful, young folks, with hospitality as their keynote.

The Hero of Erie, written by James Barries as a contribution to the series, Young Heroes of Our Navy, deals with the story of Oliver Hazard Perry, and is published by the Appletons.

An Idyl of the Wabash, and Other Indiana Stories is the title of a book by a new Western writer, Miss Anna Nicholas. The style and diction are said to be suggestive of James Whitcomb Riley.

Dr. Johnson, it is said, always complained of his dinners, but never failed to say grace. Upon one occasion his wife interrupted him, saying, "Nay, hold, Mr. Johnson! Do not make a farce of thanking God for a dinner which in a few minutes you will pronounce uneatable."

Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, at a recent public meeting in Boston, introduced Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Stetson, the writer of much vigorous prose and verse, as "the granddaughter of Lyman Beecher, with the Beecher blood in her veins, and full of the Beecher wit and fun. She is also the niece of Rev. Edward Everett Hale."

Mrs. Amelia G. Mason says of the American Woman's Club: "It is the nineteenth century French salon of the eighteenth century French salon. Overdone, destroyed the French salon, and threatens the Woman's Club. The vital variance between the French salon and the Woman's Club is the moral earnestness."

Rudyard Kipling has a nursery public with whom his popularity is unequalled, which should be gratifying to such a sympathizer as he is with children. A well-known writer, who was not Mr. Kipling, paid a visit to a friend's nursery the other day, his approach being greeted with loud cries of delight, which faded into blank silence when the little ones saw who it was. "We fought it was Mr. Kipling," sobbed the youngest, "come to tell us nice stories."

This century will, before it comes to an end, witness no less an event than the almost unhopful publication of all such letters in the Buonarroti archives as concern Michael Angelo. These letters, amounting to about 800, written either by Michael Angelo himself, or to him, or concerning him—letters which will throw light on a thousand obscure points in the career and character of that great Italian—are now being prepared by Sig. Biagi for publication. They will appear simultaneously in Italian, in French and in English in the course of 1899. The English translation is being made by Miss Helen Zimmern.

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## SINGULAR STATEMENT.

From Mrs. Rank to Mrs. Pinkham.

The following letter to Mrs. Pinkham from Mrs. M. RANK, No. 2,354 East Susquehanna Ave., Philadelphia, Pa., is a remarkable statement of relief from uterine discouragement. She says:

"I never can find words with which to thank you for what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me."

"Some years ago I had womb trouble and doctored for a long time, not seeing any improvement. At times I would feel well enough, and other times was miserable. So it went on until last October, I felt something terrible creeping over me, I knew not what, but kept getting worse. I can hardly explain my feelings at that time. I was so depressed in spirits that I did not wish to live, although I had everything to live for. Had hysteria, was very nervous; could not sleep and was not safe to be left alone."

"Indeed, I thought I would lose my mind. No one knows what I endured. I continued this way until the last of February, when I saw in a paper a testimonial of a lady whose case was similar to mine, and who had been cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I determined to try it, and felt better after the first dose. I continued taking it, and to-day am a well woman, and can say from my heart, 'Thank God for such a medicine.'"

Mrs. Pinkham invites all suffering women to write to her at Lynn, Mass., for advice. All such letters are seen and answered by women only.

## Weight of a Lion.

What does a lion weigh? Those who know the look of the king of beasts best and how small his little body really is will probably come farthest from the truth. About 300 to 350 pounds is a usual estimate. But a full grown lion will tip the scales at no less than 500 pounds. Five hundred and forty pounds is the record for an African lion. His bone is solid and heavy as ivory.

The tiger runs the lion very close. A Bengal tiger, killed two years ago by an English officer, scaled 520 pounds. A tiger this size has, however, considerable more muscular strength than the biggest lion.

There was a young man from Lenore, who boldly went off to the war. The "beef" made him sick. He recovered quite quick. By the prompt use of old Jesse Moore.

## Eggs and Germs.

It was formerly thought that an egg must be safe eating whatever the surroundings, since its shell covered completely the part eaten, but it has now been shown unmistakably that germs of disease can even find their way through an eggshell. For instance, the typhus bacillus and the cholera bacillus have both been found to make their way through an unbroken eggshell in about 16 hours and locate themselves in the nutrient contents.

This is a clear indication, therefore, that the greatest care should be exercised in the storage and handling of eggs, since they may thus be made vehicles for most deadly poisons. Doubtless the immunity from such evils which we enjoy in our use of eggs as food is due to the fact that we generally cook them in a high temperature before we eat them and thus deal death to the germs and safety to ourselves.—Good Words.

## He Attends to Business.

He attends to business who goes straight to work to cure Neuralgia by the use of St. Jacob's Oil, and saves time and money and gets out of misery quickly. He's all right.

## The Money They Bring.

Statistics in regard to the amount of money brought to this country by European immigrants show that the German is the richest, with an average of \$32.50, while the Englishman is a close second, with \$32. The Frenchman has \$47.25 and the Belgian \$45, while the Irishman brings but \$15, the Russian \$12.50 and the Italian \$10.

Probably the Italian takes more back to his native land, however, than any of the others.—New York Tribune.

## The telegraph messengers in populous French towns use bicycles for the distribution of their telegrams.

## PIMPLES

"My wife had pimples on her face, but she has been taking CASCARETS and they have all disappeared. I had been troubled with constipation for some time, but after taking the first Cascarets I have had no trouble with this ailment. We cannot speak too highly of Cascarets." FRED WARTMAN, 5706 Germantown Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

## CANDY CATHARTIC

TRADE MARK REGISTERED. REGULATE THE LIVER.

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good. Do Good, Never Sickens, Weakens or Grips. 25c, 50c, \$1.00. CURE CONSTIPATION. ... Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York. ... NO-TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed by all druggists to CURE TOBACCO HABIT.

## SURE CURE FOR PILES

ITCHING Piles produce mortification and cause itching. This form, as well as Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles is cured by Dr. B. S. ANKCO'S Pile Remedy. Stops itching and bleeding. Absorbs tumors, cures Jars, druggists or sent by mail. Treatise free. Write me about your case. DR. B. S. ANKCO, Phila., Pa.

## FISCO'S CURE FOR CURES WHILE ALL ELSE FAILS

Best Cough Syrup. "Fisco's Cure" is the best. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

## CONSTITUTION

...SALT FOR SMALL CHANGE.

Besides the Maria Theresa 1780 dollars the people of Abyssinia for small change use a bar of hard crystallized salt, about 10 inches long and 2½ inches broad and thick, slightly tapering toward the end, five of which go to the dollar at the capital. It is a token of affection among the natives when friends meet to give to each other a lick of their respective bars, and in this way the material value of the salt is also decreased.

## Treating Lockjaw.

Recently a young man in New Jersey was treated successfully for tetanus by the injection of serum into the brain. That is not the method of treating lockjaw out in Missouri. Several years ago a citizen of Liberty, Mo., was suffering from tetanus. Local physicians failed to relieve him, and Dr. Wood of Kansas City, a gruff old gentleman, was called. Arriving at the home of the patient he found the room full of sympathizing neighbors. The physician proceeded toward the sick man and remarked, "Why in—don't you shut your mouth?" at the same time giving him a severe "chuck" under the chin. The effect of the blow caused the mouth to close, and the man soon recovered.—Chicago Post.

## Coronial!

This word is used throughout the Australian colonies in connection with a coroner's inquiry. It does not figure in any dictionary that I am aware of not even in Professor Morris' "Austral-English." It seems distinctly journalistic. How does the "i" come in, for one could understand the expression "a coronal inquiry?" Is it a variant of "corony + al?" Perhaps somewhat akin to the formation of "baronial" from "barony + al."—Notes and Queries.

Gloves of chicken skin were in vogue in the early part of the seventeenth century. They were used at night to give the hand whiteness and delicacy.

## After the Cooling Process.

Don't cool off too quickly after being in an overheated room. If you do, you will need St. Jacob's Oil to cure Lumbago, which sets in very often after the cooling process. It relaxes the stiffened muscles.

Diamonds may be black as well as white, and some are blue, red, yellow, green, pink and orange, but there is no violet diamond, although, in addition to amethysts, there are sapphires, rubies and garnets of that color.

## AN EXCELLENT COMBINATION.

Successful Enterprise Based on Merit—The Importance of Informing the Public of the Value of an Article Through the Leading Newspapers.

The few remedies which have attained to word-wide fame, as truly beneficial in effect and giving satisfaction to millions of people everywhere, are the products of the knowledge of the most eminent physicians, and presented in the form most acceptable to the human system by the skill of the world's great chemists; and one of the most successful examples is the Syrup of Figs manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. Unlike a host of imitations and cheap substitutes, Syrup of Figs is permanently beneficial in its effects, and therefore lives and promotes good health, while inferior preparations are being cast aside and forgotten. In olden times if a remedy gave temporary relief to individuals here and there it was thought good; but nowadays a laxative remedy must give satisfaction to all. If you have never used Syrup of Figs, give it a trial, and you will be pleased with it, and will recommend it to your friends, or to any who suffer from constipation, or from over-feeding, or from colds, headaches, biliousness, or other ills resulting from an inactive condition of the kidneys, liver and bowels.

In the process of manufacturing the pleasant family laxative made by the California Fig Syrup Co., and named Syrup of Figs, figs are used as they are pleasant to the taste; but the medicinal properties of the remedy are obtained from an excellent combination of plants known to be medicinally laxative and to act most beneficially. As the true and original remedy, named Syrup of Figs, is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, a knowledge of that fact will assist in avoiding the worthless imitations manufactured by other parties. The Company has selected for years past the leading publications of the United States through which to inform the public of the merits of its remedy, and among them this paper is included, as will be seen by reference to its advertising columns.

## From Bad to Worse.

Several ladies and gentlemen were riding down town in a cable car. They were mostly strangers to one another, but the conversation became general.

One of the ladies had been at the opera the night before and was loud in her expressions of disapproval.

"Worse than all," she went on, "that Mme. Schroeder is much too old for her part. Her singing is becoming unbearable. Don't you think so, too?" she asked, turning to the gentleman next to her.

"Wouldn't you rather tell this to Mme. Schroeder herself? She is sitting beside you," he replied coldly.

After the general silence which followed the remark, the critical lady turned to the singer with many confused apologies.

"It is that horrid critic Schmieder who has influenced my judgment concerning your singing. I believe it is he who is always writing against you. He must be a most disagreeable and pedantic person."

"Had you not better tell all this to Mr. Schmieder himself?" calmly inquired Mme. Schroeder. "He is sitting next to me."—New York World.

## Salt For Small Change.

Besides the Maria Theresa 1780 dollars the people of Abyssinia for small change use a bar of hard crystallized salt, about 10 inches long and 2½ inches broad and thick, slightly tapering toward the end, five of which go to the dollar at the capital. It is a token of affection among the natives when friends meet to give to each other a lick of their respective bars, and in this way the material value of the salt is also decreased.

## FOR THIRTY DAYS MORE YOU CAN TRY IT FOR 25 CENTS.

**5 DROPS** Cured of Rheumatism. CANNOT FIND WORDS ENOUGH TO PRAISE YOUR WONDERFUL REMEDY "5 Drops."

SWANSON Rheumatic Cure Co., Chicago, Gentlemen—I thought that I would write you a statement and tell you how I have got along since I have used your "5 DROPS." I must say that I am entirely well once more, thanks to your wonderful remedy. It has accomplished more good for me than the dollar bottle than the thirty dollars worth of medicine I have used of other manufacturers. I tried all kinds of medicine I saw advertised for rheumatism but could not get any relief from the dreadful suffering till I got a sample bottle of your "5 DROPS," and after taking the same for a few days I began to have less of those severe pains racking through my body. After I got the sample bottle most used up I could begin to rest some every night; after I had used about half the dollar bottle then all my pains left me. Oh! what a comfort it was! when I could sleep again at night without any more suffering. I am so thankful to you and your "5 DROPS" that I cannot find words enough in praise of your wonderful remedy for the cure of rheumatism, and I can chase any better medicine than "5 DROPS" for all their ills. Thanking you, gentlemen, for all your kindness, I remain, forever, your friend, R. M. LIFE, Portfield, Wis., Feb. 10, '98.

## SUFFERED THE TORTURES OF THE DAMNED.

President SWANSON Rheumatic Cure Co., Chicago, My Dear Sir—After suffering the tortures of the damned for a long time from an attack of Rheumatism, I wish to say that your Rheumatic Cure "5 DROPS" has cured me of all my troubles, which were all caused by one complaint—Rheumatism. I had Heart Trouble, Piles, Bladder Trouble and Constipation. I would not take \$500 and do without the remedies even if it only cured the Rheumatism, which I had done. Therefore, I willingly take the agency for the sale of your medicines, for they are a boon to mankind. Gratefully yours, J. W. DENNIS, 120 Normal Ave., Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 8, 1898.

"5 DROPS" cures Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia, Backache, Asthma, Hay Fever, Catarrh, Sleeplessness, Nervousness, Nervous and Neuralgic Headaches, Earache, Toothache, Heart Weakness, Croup, Swelling, La Grippe, Malaria, Creeping Numbness.

## FOR THIRTY DAYS LONGER

To enable sufferers to give "5 DROPS" at least a trial, we will send a sample bottle, prepaid by mail, for 25 cents. A sample bottle will convince you. Also, large bottles, (300 doses) \$1.00, 3 bottles for \$2.50. Not sold by druggists, only by us and our agents. Agents wanted in new territory. Write us today. SWANSON RHEUMATIC CURE CO., 167-1



# THE ENTERPRISE.

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SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1899.

The native Filipinos may not be possessed of a very large or varied stock of the cardinal virtues, but that they are endowed with a goodly share of valor, is no longer open to question.

We publish elsewhere under the caption of "Press Notes," an article upon "Irrigation Districts" giving the views of George H. Maxwell upon the question of the irrigation district problem in California. Mr. Maxwell has made a very careful study of the entire subject and his opinions have rightfully great weight among the friends of irrigation.

The dispatches of last week contain a statement recently made by the National Association of Manufacturers which shows that labor is receiving at least a portion of the golden harvest resulting from the return of good times. The statement exhibits an increase of wages in the iron mills, steel and wire, tin plate, cotton and linen industries, at some nineteen different localities in the United States, ranging from Wisconsin to Maine and including an aggregate of over 100,000 employees.

Upon the heels of the announcement that the Cramps are building three magnificent modern steamers for Spreckels, for use in the Oriental trade, comes the news that the Japanese are preparing to place six additional steamships on the Pacific, three to ply between Yokohama and San Francisco and three between the former named place and Seattle.

These additions to the commercial fleets in the Pacific mark the beginning of a mighty movement, which is to make San Francisco one of the chief cities of the world.

## EDITORIAL COMMENT.

### THE ERA OF PROSPERITY.

Two years ago this month the McKinley Administration came into power on a platform of better times. It pledged itself that the measures it was about to inaugurate would restore financial confidence, increase production, enlarge wealth and raise wages. Every reader of the Democratic press must remember the hoots and jeers with which these pledges were referred to for months thereafter. President McKinley was cartooned as the advance agent of a gold-bribe industry, the organs of Mr. Bryan chorled at the idea of improved trade and a better wage rate, and Mr. Bryan himself commonly began his county fair speeches with the inquiry whether any one had seen General Prosperity? It was all very humorous and the jokes grow funnier when an access of income to the people of the United States, the starting up of long-dormant iron and textile industries and a trebling of bank clearances, were traced to the famine clearances, and a coincident glut of wheat in the United States.

But all the hooting and jeerings has long since subsided. It was pretty far gone a year and more ago, when the calamity howler disappeared. At present not a week passes without the fulfillment of the pledges of good times which were made in 1896 and 1897. The trade reports make a serial story of expanded industries and increasing exports. Last week the statement went out that the iron manufacturers were far behind their orders; that the demand for wheat was increasing; that lumber was going up; that general business was never so good and that failures were on the descending scale. Nor was this all. It was also given out that in fourteen great industrial districts there had been a voluntary raise in wages. Ten thousand employees of the American Tin Plate Company of Chicago had found their pay increased from five to ten per cent. The same number of hands at Manchester, N.H., had been benefited in the same way. A five and ten per cent raise had also gone to 8000 men employed by the American Steel and Wire Company of Cleveland, O. The Federal Steel Company advanced wages eight per cent in Illinois and Wisconsin plants. Every iron mill in the Blackstone valley, from Woonsocket to Providence, R.I., will restore the old wages of prosperity. Cotton and linen mills and general manufacturing works all over the country are following suit. At Fall River, Mass., the rise in the wage rate will affect 30,000 operatives in eighty-

one mills and add to the income of the workers more than \$1,000,000. This is the prosperity that was promised. These are the better times to which the policy of the Republican party was dedicated in 1896. But they have by no means reached their maximum, as capital is all the time going into new enterprises and employing more hands; the area of productive industry is increasing; the markets for American wares are growing more numerous and varied. We ought to grow richer and busier for years to come, and will undoubtedly do so if the people in their wisdom are content to sustain the policies at Washington, out of which this prosperity has streamed, and to frown down all rash economic experiments, however alluring they may be, which are proposed to make a good thing better.—S. F. Chronicle.

Apocryphal of the recent tragedy in this city, something ought to be done to convince the "didn't-know-it-was-loaded" clan of idiots that even to point a supposedly empty gun at anyone is criminal. It's not so bad when the idiot is the victim, but, unfortunately, as in the latest case, this is not always so.—S. F. Bulletin.

Colonel W. J. Bryan, who is going to be present at that Democratic dinner in New York, says it will be "Chicago platform" from beginning to end. Then it will, really be a 45-cent dinner.—S. F. Bulletin.

"The gladdest words of tongue or pen are these: 'Insert my ad. again.'"

The bunko man may not be able to handle the rudder, but he's an expert at working the tiller—of the soil.

"The only way Dewey will ever get a good licking will be when his phiz adorns a postage stamp."—Ex.

Yes, but even then they can't do it unless his back is turned.—Coast Advocate.

### Lizards That Grow New Eyes.

The tuatara lizard of New Zealand is said to be one of the most ancient forms of animal life now existing. It originally possessed four eyes, but now has to be contented with but two. It lays eggs, and these take no less than 13 months to hatch out, the embryos passing the winter in a state of hibernation.

These remarkable animals are found only in one or two places in the colony, and they are rapidly becoming scarce, as collectors from every part of the world are continually on their track. They are about 18 inches in length, and like many of the lizards, are said to have the characteristic of being able to replace portions of their limbs, etc., which have been destroyed. One owned by Mr. Carl Hanser of Awanui had the misfortune to lose an eye some time ago, and now a complete new eye, as perfect as the undamaged one, has grown in the place of that lost.

While the eye was developing the lizard seemed to be no more inconvenienced than a human being is in the growing of finger nails or hair.

### Trying It on the Dog.

Lamson lives on the South Side. Carter, his arch enemy, lives next door. Trouble has been brewing, and Lamson was aching to give Carter a "piece of his mind," when he suddenly conceived a brilliant idea.

He bought a cheap dog of questionable breed and named him Carter. Whenever Mr. Carter was outside his house, Lamson would let his dog out, and standing on his doorstep he would fire the following or similar soulful talk at the canine:

"Carter, you are a cur. Your mother had the mange. I am going to kick the stuff out of you, you miserable thing. If you were not so hungry looking, I would kill you. You ain't even good enough for sausage meat, you lopsided, cheap, good for nothing," etc.

The neighbors wonder why Mr. Carter does not have Mr. Lamson arrested, but Mr. Carter has discovered the base plot and will move next week.—Chicago Journal.

### Mend Your Bird's Legs.

Young chickens and other birds frequently break the bones of their legs, and if properly attended to these fractures can be easily cured with very little trouble. As soon as the injury is noticed the fracture must be carefully cleaned and washed with warm water and then wrapped with a bit of antiseptic cotton. Splints are then prepared for the fractured limb, preferably of split elder wood, the pith of which is taken out. These splints are fastened to the cotton with a drop of glue, and held tightly in place by being wound with linen thread. The bandage and dressing are left undisturbed for from three to four weeks, then the leg is soaked in tepid water until the bandage comes off easily. The fracture will have completely healed in that time.

Canaries and other pet birds can be similarly treated in case of a fracture of a leg, only the elder splints are substituted by pieces of cardboard and the bandage is left but two weeks on the little winged patients.

### Coalfields of the World.

Geologists estimate the great coalfields of the world in square miles as follows: China, 200,000; United States, east of the Rockies, 190,000; Canada, 65,000; India, 35,500; New South Wales, 24,000; Russia, 20,000, and the United Kingdom, 11,500. There are many deposits in other countries, but their extent is inconsiderable. England's coal area is small; still she for years produced more than any other country. Now the United States is ahead. English coal veins are thin; one only 14 inches wide has been worked 1,200 feet down. On the other hand, there are veins in the Pennsylvania anthracite region 60 feet thick and in the bituminous regions 18 feet thick. Our Appalachian coalfields are the largest known, and alone could supply the whole world for centuries to come.

## THE RESURRECTION.

The sun has made its circuit in the sky, and seeks to hide itself beneath the hills. Now seek their places and each with splendor fills. No added glory shining from their jeweled crests. No power beyond doth seek their course to stem. No voice disturbs the pilgrim as he rests. It is but night within Jerusalem.

To keep with jealous care the prophet given law. The crowds had thronged the Holy cities' streets. One to reflect and then conclusions draw. Another some precept o'er repeats. All seemed with one end in view. Till as the night grew old, they looked for rest in sleep.

Each zealous to reason and to do. Each zealous the ancient feast to keep. But as the body yields to sleep's embrace, A spirit form within the form awoke, And seemed to plan with death the stroke. A tragedy, the world to deal the stroke. Like him they climbed the steep ascent, Like him they sought to pay the evil price, Like him they were on holy worship bent, But Lo! where was the sacrifice?

Like weird distraction become personified, They madly rush from fold to fold. And under high despairing cries and wails, While each the doleful story told. They'd come rejoicing to the feast, They faint would leave the world of vice, And yet amidst unblinking beat. They find none meet for sacrifice.

When in Gethsemane they spy. The King who wielded mercy's rod, "Lo! 'tis the sacrifice" they cry, Sacrifice the mountain oak and grace, And like the sheep before its shearer's still, With resignation born of Deity, To the cross of deluded creatures will, The Lamb of God is led to Calvary.

Not even a dissenting voice is heard. No thunder heaves and rends the deed. Nor yet the sufferer speaks a word. The object of a loveless nations greed, They sought a sign to pay the evil price, The spotted Son of God was given, They would be clean in token of His love, And Lo! His blessed side was riven.

Like mad the elements met and strove. The clouds were hurled from place to place, And the mountain quaked and rove, The sun withdrew his shining face. The powers of heaven are turned unguided free. Mighty lightning rend the bliskening sky, Fiends incarnate shout in hellish glee, As they behold the Prince of heaven die.

Tenderly they take Him from the cruel cross, Sobbing brokenly they bear Him to the grave. They'd be before he parted they feel the loss.

As they recall the pure love He gave, At length the gloomy tomb is reached, And with a wail of great despair, With fitting memories of the truth He preached, They leave the worn and bruised body there.

With drooping eyes and heads bent low with grief, They journey homeward, reason of the hour, And as they verily thought He'd give our souls relief; Buried in the tomb and free us from the Roman power; How should we sit in splendor on our throne; How oft they'd of His coolness tell, How often 'twas said 'He doeth all things well.'

And reasoning thus, the minds began to clear. They stood in mind the words, and then Rejoiced aloud in accents free of fear. He promised 'I will come again; A promise He will never know to break; His sin ever loving, kind and meek, On Him we now, who all on Him will stake A promise He never to death did speak?

And whilst they thought the hours glided by; Faster morning burst upon the world, With doubting hearts they to the tomb now fly.

As from his form death in chains is hurled, The stone is rolled away and he is free. On Him who paid for all sins penalty, The heavens now again on men shall frown, For death was swallowed up in victory.

Henceforth the world should see his smiling face, As King of Kings He looketh down from heaven. Henceforth a black and sinful race Should share the freedom His soul had freed—should give.

And lo! as we awake at this blest Easter tide, To live with our future's eyes the forming of a perfect day. We hear the words that span the nations wide, Hail, Christian! Lo! I am with you always. T. DUNCAN FRIGGSON.

## HE KEPT THE SEAT.

But It Was Worth What The Other Man Paid For It.

A man who had not been to church for a very long time, says a London exchange, finally harkened to the persuasions of his wife and decided to go. He got the family all together, and they started early. Arriving at the church, there were very few people in it and no pew openers at hand, so the man led his family well up the aisle and took possession of a nice pew.

Just as the service was about to begin a pompous looking old man came in, walked up to the door of the pew and stood there, exhibiting evident surprise that it was occupied. The occupants moved over and offered him room to sit down, but he declined to be seated. Finally the old man produced a card and wrote upon it with a pencil "I pay for this pew."

"He gave the card to the strange occupant, who, had he been like most people, would have at once got up and left. But the intruder adjusted his glasses and with a smile read the card. Then he calmly wrote beneath it: "How much do you pay a year?"

To this inquiry the pompous old gentleman, still standing, wrote abruptly "Ten pounds."

The stranger smiled as though he were pleased, looked around to compare the pew with others, admired its nice cushions and furnishings and wrote back: "I don't blame you. It is well worth it."

The pompous old gentleman at that stage collapsed into his seat.

### No Deadheads There.

I heard a good story that comes from a little town in the northern part of the state. Among the members of the Methodist church at that place is an old railroad conductor who has been retired from the business for ten years or more. During the morning service at his church not many Sundays ago the old roadrunner was called upon by the minister to assist in taking up the collection—one of the stewards who usually helped in that work being absent.

The retired roadrunner started down the aisle with the contribution basket and passed it around like an old hand at the business. Everything passed off smoothly until he came to a good old brother who had nodded himself fast asleep, and just as he was about to pass by him he was suddenly overcome by the force of habit acquired in his railroad days. Giving the sleeping brother a dig on the shoulder with the basket he blurted out:

"Ticket, please!"—Ohio State Journal.

## MEXICO'S SIGN LANGUAGE.

Gestures With a Meaning Understood by Every Tribe.

Mexico is a land of many tongues, but above the Indian dialects and Spanish there is one universal language—the language of signs. It is the most expressive of all—the Mexican eye and hand are eloquent members. It is capable of infinite variation. Its shadings and suggestions are beyond all translation. But there are certain gestures that have a fixed meaning, a significance well understood by every nation and every tribe from Guatemala to Texas.

A general upward movement of the body, shoulders shrugged, eyebrows raised, lips pouted and palms outspread, varies in meaning from "I don't know and I don't care" to a most respectful, "Really, sir, I do not understand you." The index finger moved rapidly from right to left generally before the face means "No more" or simply "No." To move the right hand palm outward from the body toward another person means "Just wait; I'll be even with you yet."

The index finger on the temple moved with a boring twist means "He's drunk."

The right hand held to the lips, three fingers doubled, thumb and little finger erect, varies from "He drinks" to "Have one with me."

To move the open hand over the cheek in imitation of a razor has reference to the idiom "playing the barber" and means "to flatter."

All four fingers and the thumb held points together and moved toward the mouth means "to eat."

The right hand held before the face, the two middle fingers moving rapidly, is a familiar salutation—"Modern Mexico."

## FELLING BIG TREES.

The Methods by Which the Woodsman Brings Them Down.

The chopper approaches the tree with a plumb line. If the top does not lean more than two feet in the case of a large tree or more than four in the case of a small one, he considers that he can fell it in any direction he may desire. He then views the ground and selects the most promising "lay out," and the undercut is made exactly facing it. The "undercut" usually extends about one-third through, and then the tree is saved in from the back to meet it.

When the two cuts are within six inches of meeting, the saw is removed, and the tree is wedged up until the top passes the center of gravity, when it falls by its own weight, easily breaking the strip of wood remaining.

Where the surface of the ground is such that it is necessary for the butt and the top to strike the ground simultaneously, the stump is snubbed off at the undercut, which provides a slanting surface, so that the butt has no place to rest and perforce slides to the ground.

If the tree needs to be rolled off to one side, half the undercut is slanted, and a pile of chips is placed on the flat surface of the other half. The result never fails to manifest the efficacy of this device. Again, by leaving one side of the undercut wood between the undercut and the saw cut thicker than the other, the tree may be drawn considerably away from its natural course.

## LUCKY DEUCE OF SPADES.

Remarkable Run of Luck, but All For the Other Man.

One by one the old superstitions are being torn from us. People nowadays walk ostentatiously under ladders and suffer no evil consequences. Friday is quite a popular day for the commencement of a long journey, and sitting down 13 at dinner is frequently unattended with untoward results. A deeply rooted superstition among card players is a belief in the lucky properties of the two of spades. The present writer's faith, however, was severely shaken by a phenomenal coincidence which occurred only a few days ago.

Sitting down to a game of whist, he thoroughly shuffled both packs of cards, and happened to notice that the two of spades was the bottom card of one of the packs.

"This ought to bring me luck," he remarked to his friends.

He then took up the second pack, and was astonished to find that the two of spades was also at the bottom of that. Words failed to express his amazement when, in drawing for partners and deal—the cards had been shuffled again—he once more drew the two of spades.

The odds against this triple event occurring must be enormous, but more was to follow. The deal fell to the writer, and the turn up card was the inevitable two of spades!

After this the dealer felt justified in believing he was in for a good evening. As a matter of fact, he lost six rubbers in succession.—London Mail.

### Children and Dolls.

Writing in The Contemporary Review, Professor Sully discusses the curious aspects in which children regard dolls. He says Professor Hall has brought to light some curious preferences of children. He tells us, for example, that whereas out of 845 children 191 preferred wax dolls, as many as 144 pronounced in favor of rag ones. Odd preferences are sometimes shown with regard to size. A lady writes me that she preferred 4 inch halfpenny dolls because there was so much more to be done with these in the way of putting on wigs made from doormats, inking in eyebrows, etc. On the other hand, another English lady tells me that her childish ambition was the possession of a big doll—"one that would fill my arms and take some of the cuddling that I wanted to bestow and which nobody seemed to want." This girl image is, so far as the uninitiated adult can divine, the true child's doll.

## BEAUTIFUL SKIN.

LADIES, if you desire a transparent, clear and fresh complexion use

**Dr. Bourdon's French Arsenic Complexion Waters.**

The only reliable beautifier of the complexion, skin and form known. In the direction for which they are intended their effect is simply magical, the most astounding transformation in personal appearance being brought about by their steady use, possessing the Wizard's touch in producing, preserving, and enhancing beauty of form by surely developing a transparency and pellucid clearness of complexion, shapely contour of form, brilliant eyes, soft and smooth skin where by Nature the reverse exists. Even the coarsest and most repulsive skin and complexion marred by freckles, blotch, blackheads, pimples, vulgar redness, yellow and muddy skin and other facial disfigurements are permanently removed and a deliciously clear and refined complexion assured, enhancing a lady's loveliness beyond her most extravagant expectations. Ladies, you can be beautiful, no matter who you are or what your disfigurements may be. You can make yourself as handsome as any lady in the land by the use of Dr. Bourdon's French Arsenic Complexion Waters. Used by men the results are equally favorable. Price per small box, 50 cents; large box, \$1.00 or six small boxes, \$5. Sent to any address prepaid and under plain cover on receipt of the above amount.

THE PARISIEN DRUG CO.,  
131 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.  
del: 17.

For

**Furniture, Carpets,  
Oilcloth, Matting,  
Stoves, Etc. ✕ ✕**

... GO TO ...

**EASTERN OUTFITTING CO.**

HOUSES FURNISHED COMPLETE.  
CASH OR TIME PAYMENTS . . . .

1310-1312 Stockton Street

Near Broadway San Francisco, Cal.

**OUT OF SORTS?**

—TAKE—

**Casa Ferrine**  
BITTERS

**The Only TONIC LAXATIVE In the World.**

Sold by all up to date Saloons and Drug Stores.

MANUFACTURED BY

**Sierra Pharmaceutical Co.**

1517 MARKET ST.

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—FOR SALE AT—

**HOLCOMB'S DRUG STORE,**

South San Francisco.

**E. E. CUNNINGHAM,**

**REAL ESTATE**

—AND—

**INSURANCE**

LOCAL AGENT FOR THE

**South San Francisco Land and Improvement Co.**

..AGENT..

**HAMBURG-BREMEN,**

**PHOENIX of Hartford, Connecticut,**

—AND HOME of New York

**FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.**

**House Broker,**

**Notary Public.**

**OFFICE AT POSTOFFICE,**

Corner Grand and Linden Avenue,

**SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.**

**THE COURT.**

CHOICEST

**Wines, Liquors & Cigars.**

**THOS. BENNERS, Prop.**

Grand Avenue, Next to P. O.

South San Francisco, Cal.

**The Klondike**

**FIRST CLASS BAR.**

**Wines, Liquors, and Cigars.**

Well Appointed Billiard Parlor.

**J. E. ROGERS, Prop.**

Grand Avenue, next to Cor. Grand and San Bruno Ave

South San Francisco, Cal.



First-Class Stock

**BOOTS: and : SHOES,**

Constantly on hand and for sale

**Below City Prices.**

All kinds of Foot Gear made to order and Repairing neatly done.

**P. L. KAUFFMANN, Prop.**

GRAND AVE. South San Francisco.

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Any one sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the

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## TOWN NEWS.

After the fasting comes the festival. Out of the shadows into the sunshine.

Easter services at Grace Mission tomorrow.

Under Sheriff Butts was in town Wednesday morning.

The rains were gracious and the succeeding sunshine is glorious.

Charles Johnson has moved into his new residence on Baden avenue.

A. Kluegel is finishing up his two flat residences on Grand avenue.

Constable Bob Chatham of Redwood City was in town on Saturday last.

The carpenters have commenced work on the Laean cottage on Linden avenue.

Don't forget the ball for the benefit of our band boys next Saturday evening.

Casca-Ferrine Bitters: the only laxative tonic; try a bottle; can get it at Holcomb's drug store.

An original poem last week and another this issue proves that our little town is not devoid of poetic talent.

The roller skating rink, at McCuen's Hall, is the central attraction at present for our people, young and old.

An entertainment will be given at McCuen's Hall, on the evening of April 22d for the benefit of Grace Mission.

If you want fire insurance in a first-class company, call on E. E. Cunningham, fire insurance agent, at Postoffice building.

For chops, outlets, steaks and roasts, fresh, tender, sweet and juicy, go to Jack Vandenbos' meat market on Grand avenue.

This town is a busy hive of industry; it does not contain an idle man, a vacant house, nor a kicker or croaker within its limits.

A meeting of the committee having in charge the matter of raising funds for a Catholic church building at this place will be held at Hansbrough Hall next Monday evening.

The music provided by our local band upon the occasion of the opening of McCuen Hall last Saturday evening, was simply excellent, and has won golden opinions for our band boys.

For sale or rent, a hotel property in this town, well furnished and with a good established business. For terms, prices and particulars, inquire of E. E. Cunningham, at Postoffice building.

Ike Abrams is the regular correspondent and agent for the Coast Advocate at this place. Anyone desiring to subscribe for that lively coastside journal, can do so through Mr. Abrams.

If you want to get a home in this growing town, with the privilege of paying for the same on easy installments, call on E. E. Cunningham, at the Postoffice building, agent for Jacob Heyman & Sons.

Graf will do your laundry work first-class and just as cheap as city concerns that are running wagons fourteen miles to get your trade.

By giving your work to Graf you will keep your money at home, where you may see the color of it again.

A. T. Show has removed his office from the Postoffice building to the lumber yard building, where he holds himself ready to sell the people of this vicinity lumber, lath, shingles and building material at as good figures as they can purchase anywhere else.

A very interesting letter written by Albert Sagala, formerly of this place, but at present a member of the Third Artillery, under the command of Gen. Otis at Manila, gives a spirited account of the fighting and advance of our army from in front of Manila to the town of Calocan.

On Monday Constable Daniel Neville appointed Frank McMahon his deputy, and on Tuesday Deputy Constable McMahon entered upon the discharge of the duties of his office. Mr. McMahon will in the future have his residence here and he will make one of the best peace officers this township has ever had.

The preliminary hearing in the case of the People vs. Fred Desirello, charged with murder in the killing of James Johnson, at Colma, on Saturday, March 18th, was held at Redwood City on Monday last, before Justice of the Peace James Hannon, Esq. Hon. E. F. Fitzpatrick and Ex-District Attorney Hon. H. W. Walker appeared as counsel for the defendant and District Attorney J. J. Bullock for the people. Judge Hannon held defendant Desirello to answer without bail.

The downpour of last week resulted in something of a flood out at Baden station, and the bulkhead of the Land and Improvement Co. which protects the artesian wells and pumping plant in that vicinity, gave way at one point and was threatened with destruction.

Land Agent W. J. Martin, however, gathered a gang of men and, by working through the storm of Friday and Saturday, and on Sunday, repaired the break and saved the bulkhead from being swept away.

Among the workmen and wage earners who have built houses and become homeowners in this working-man's town, may be mentioned: F. O. Clawson, Jas. Goggin, Wm. Hoppe, E. C. Collins, J. P. Newman, Thomas Mason, R. W. Smith, M. F. Healy, Joseph Gibson, John Kennedy, A. Sorenson, Joseph Nessler, P. Lachele, Harry Moore, Ed. Daniel, L. Blanche and Frank Nunes. This is a very good list of very good men and makes a very good beginning, but we want more and want the number multiplied and increased until this shall become not only a workingman's town but a town of home-owners as well.

## EASTER SERVICES AT GRACE MISSION.

Special attention is called to the Easter services tomorrow morning at Grace Episcopal Church. Form of service as follows: Common Prayer at 11 o'clock, followed by short Easter sermon. Text: St. John xix, 41-42. The choir will render the "Te Deum Laudamus;" music by William Jackson of Exeter; the "Jubilate Deo," from the hymnal chants and other selections. At 7:30 in the evening short evening prayer followed by sermon. The choir will render an offertory anthem, "Hymn of Peace," composed by W. Hutchins Callcott; the chants "Bonum est Confiteri" and "Deus Misereatur," taken from the hymnal chants. A male quartet will sing a vespers hymn, "Tarry With Me, Oh, My Savior;" words and music from hymn 642 in the hymnal. The service will conclude with hymn No. 13 "Abide With Me."

It is hoped a large number will find it convenient and a pleasure to attend. The congregation is cordially invited to join in the hymns and chants.

## THE BAND'S CONCERT AND BALL.

The posters are out for the band's concert and ball, and from all indications it will be the social event of the season. The boys are preparing a special musical program and will have in addition to the regular members of the band, Prof. F. W. Kimball of San Francisco, who is considered the best saxophone soloist in this State; also, Prof. Falkenstein who has had the boys in hand since the band was organized, and who is without doubt an A1 bandmaster. They will have for the dance music a violin, piano, saxophone, clarinet and drums, which ought to make the most perfect dance music.

These things, in addition to the new hall with its perfect floor and beautiful gas lights and the excellent dance programs the boys have had printed, should certainly satisfy the most critical dancers and lovers of music.

It is the duty of all our citizens and neighbors, old and young, to patronize this splendid affair on April 8th, not only to assist the band boys financially but to make the affair a success socially.

The general admission is 50 cents, but ladies will be admitted free, and seats will be reserved for all who do not wish to dance.

## THIS TOWN NEEDS:

- A night school.
- A free reading room.
- Trees on all residence streets.
- More lawns and flower gardens.
- Better streets and more sewers.
- Fifty new dwelling houses.
- The Electric Railroad extended to the water-front.
- A local bank.
- More workmen to become home owners.

## GRAND BALL.

On Saturday evening, April 8, 1899, the members of the South San Francisco Band will give their first ball. The entertainment will be given at McCuen's Hall and the best music will be a feature of the affair. Every one should give this initial performance of our band boys their cordial support.

## COLMA NEWS.

It has been rumored in Colma this week that a saloon is to be opened by Dr. Hay and emphatic denial is hereby given to the report. Colma hotel is undergoing repairs and will be run by a Dr. E. Heyman, late of Ocean Beach House. The similarity of name probably gave rise to the report. Dr. Hay disposed of his practice to another doctor, and will leave for Grass Valley as soon as his successor arrives. Dr. Hay has been very successful during his stay amongst us, and leaves behind a host of friends who look for good news of him from time to time.

## SENATOR BROWN.

Republicans Will Try to So Elect Him. Redwood City, March 23.—The leaders of the Republican party in this county have lately been assured that the next nomination for joint senator will be given to San Mateo county, and they have decided to tender it to Hon. Henry Ward Brown, of Colma, in recognition of the able and honest manner in which he looked after the interests of his constituents during the past session of the Legislature. Few members, indeed, who took active part in the legislative discussions came out of the session with a clean record, such as made by Mr. Brown. Representatives of both parties in this county have expressed their surprise and pleasure over the effective work of our Assemblyman, and no doubt Brown will receive hearty support from both parties can be persuaded to accept the higher office.

Santa Cruz and San Mateo counties comprise the 29th Senatorial district.—Coast Advocate.

## REWARD!!!

The South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company offer a reward of \$10 for information leading to arrest and conviction of person or persons maliciously damaging its property.

## NOTICE.

Patrons of the Postoffice at this place will please take notice that hereafter no money orders will be issued after 6:30 o'clock, p. m. E. E. CUNNINGHAM, P. M.

## UNION COURSING PARK.

Maud S., the Favorite, Wins the Big Stake.

MERCY MAY DOES THE WORK OF RUNNER UP.

PRETENDER AND WAIT A LITTLE GIVE THE TALENT A SAD SURPRISE.

The Crowd Present Is the Largest Ever at a Coursing Meeting of Any Kind in America.

The open stake at Union Park was won by Maud S., the favorite, yesterday after one of the cleanest day's sport ever seen in this vicinity and before the largest crowd that has ever gathered at a coursing meeting in America. The hares were stronger than they were expected to be and many of the courses were quite long for this time of year.

There was consistent running all day long, though Log Boy dumped his backers by being in so light that his staying powers were affected. October Woodcock, too, has not recovered from being run over by a cart, an accident that evidently injured him internally. The rest of the hounds were in better than ordinary form, especially Maud S., the ultimate winner, and Mercy May, the runner-up. Maud S. won in a long straight lead to the hare and a pick-up, showing a little more speed than Mercy May.

Gladiator was running well all day, and might have made a change in the result except for a fluky course with Victor Queen. He led to the hare well, but turned it directly back to the Queen, who scored enough points before a quick death to win out. Though there were several upsets, the real surprise of the day was when Wait a Little Jennie Wilson to the hare, dashing by with a great burst of speed just before reaching the jack and keeping possession of it to a victory.

Whitehead, one of the Waratah sapplings raised by R. E. de B. Lopez, but owned by Nethercot Brothers of Sacramento, won the sapling stake in fine style, showing the clever and close work of an old dog.

There was quite a smattering of short ends all through the stake. In the opening round of the day seven of them won, notably O. K. Capitol, the best thing of the day, who beat Royal Flush, a 4-to-1 favorite. Pretender was the best of the short-end dogs, beating the 5-to-2 favorite, Lord Byron, and the 5-to-3 favorite Minneapolis on merit.—S. F. Chronicle.

## A WOODMAN'S GRAVE.

'Twas a neighbor's grave in Pasadena. The boys were taking Earth's long, last farewell. And heads were bowed in sorrow and in sadness. For him who Woodcraft's story loved to tell A little grave was lowered on the sod. Its prisoner, a dove, was then set free. It rose and spread its white wings over the opening. Then flew and rested on the widow's knee. Oh how the tears fell down that face of sorrow. And pain and anguish seemed to increase. But in her heart she felt pure rest and quiet. Touched by the wings of Woodcraft's dove of Peace.

Will Woodcraft leave that boy in yonder grave yard. Forgotten through the cycle of the years? Oh, no; for when the June birds tune their voices, We'll scatter flowers sweet with memory's tea.

And o'er the grave in yonder silent city. From which abuse and calumny are hurled. A polished shaft will reach toward Heaven. For there will rest a Woodman of the World.—WOODMAN.

## PRESS NOTES.

## IRRIGATION DISTRICTS.

George H. Maxwell Talks of the Situation.

Every District in the State Is in Trouble—Co-operative Water Companies Recommended.

George H. Maxwell, the well-known irrigation attorney and generally considered the best authority on irrigation matters in the State, is at the Brewster with his wife and two children, for a few days. Mr. Maxwell is here as attorney for associations of land owners in the Escondido and Jamscha irrigation districts, which are seeking to have the bonded indebtedness invalidated and the districts knocked out.

"What is the status of the irrigation district problem in California?" was the query of the Sun man as he met Mr. Maxwell.

"Not in California alone, but in every other State where irrigation districts have been organized, the situation is just as bad as it can well be," replied Mr. Maxwell. "The difficulty is organic. The trouble is so deep it cannot be patched up. The districts must go, that's all."

"Does it mean loss of the bonds?" "Not necessarily so," said Mr. Maxwell, "that is in districts where there is actually a water system and where irrigation is being carried on. There have been about 55 irrigation districts organized in California, and a number in Washington, Nebraska and other States. Of all these every one is either abandoned, disorganized or in litigation up to its eyes. The reputation of irrigation districts is so bad that no sensible person will purchase any real estate in one. What is the great trouble with them? Well, in the first place, it puts the control of the water-

system into the hands of men who frequently have no landed interest in the district and who do not suffer if things go wrong.

"What is the solution? Complete reorganization upon co-operative lines, thus placing the burden and the benefit equally upon the land owners, making the land and water go together as they should do, and placing the responsibility on those who are financially interested. Today no land owner in an irrigation district can tell how great a burden he may have to bear. He cannot clear himself of debt, for the burden is on all alike, and mismanagement will drag him down with the community to ruin. Under the co-operative system every man is interested according to his acreage. He knows exactly the amount of his obligation, and by paying it can be absolutely clear."

"Companies operating on this principle have been uniformly successful here and in every other State where tried. In Southern California the best examples are the Riverside Water Co., Covina Irrigating Co., San Antonio Water Co., Santa Ana Water Co., Anaheim Union Water Co., and others."

"What is the next step now with the Escondido district?" Was then asked.

"Well," replied Mr. Maxwell, "the bondholders and land owners should get together and agree upon some plan of reorganization by which the burden may be equitably distributed. This could be done at any time, and both land owners and bond holders protected. But if the litigation is allowed to go on, it may be a generation before the matter is settled."—From the San Diego Sun, March 17, 1899.

## Kaffir Swimming Feats.

The Kaffirs are great swimmers. They can do things in the water which other folk would look upon with astonishment. For example, a Kaffir boy can ford a stream shoulder high, running as swiftly as if shot from a torrent. The way they accomplish the feat is thus: Just before entering the water they get a huge stone, sometimes as heavy as themselves, and with the help of a companion place it upon the head. A weight like this gives the boy balance, and he can keep his footing against the heaviest stream. If he were to drop the stone, he would be so light that the water would sweep him off his feet. And this is just one of the Kaffir tricks to accomplish things against tide and flood.

## MARKET REPORT.

CATTLE—Market is active and strong. SHEEP—Sheep of all kinds are selling at easier prices.

HOGS—Hogs are selling at lower prices. PROVISIONS—Provisions are in fair demand at strong prices.

LIVESTOCK—The quoted prices are \$1.15 less 50 per cent shrinkage on Cattle, delivered and weighed in San Francisco, stock to be fat and merchantable.

Cattle—No. 1 Steers 9½¢ to 10¢; No. 2 Steers, 8½¢ to 9¢; Thin steers 6½¢ to 7¢. No. 1 Cows and Heifers 7½¢ to 8¢. No. 2 Cows and Heifers 6½¢ to 7¢. Thin cows, 4½¢ to 5¢.

Hogs—Hard, grain-fed, 130 lbs and over 5½¢; under 130 lbs, 5¢ to 5½¢. Rough heavy hogs, 4½¢ to 5¢; soft hogs, 4¢ to 4½¢. Sheep—Desirable Wethers, dressing 50 lbs and under, 4½¢ to 5¢; Ewes, 4½¢ to 5¢. Yearling Lambs—4½¢ to 5¢. Live weight. Spring Lambs, \$2.00 to \$2.50 per head, or 5¢ to 6¢ live wt.

Calves—Under 250 lbs, alive, gross weight, 4½¢ to 5¢; over 250 lbs 5½¢ to 6¢. FRESH MEAT—Wholesale Butchers' prices for whole carcasses:

Beef—First quality steers, 7½¢ to 8¢; second quality, 7¢ to 7½¢; First quality cows and heifers, 6½¢ to 7¢; second quality, 6¢ to 6½¢.

Lamb—Large, 6½¢ to 7¢; small, 7½¢ to 8¢. Mutton—Wethers, 8½¢ to 9¢; ewes, 7½¢ to 8¢. Yearling lambs, 9¢. Spring Lambs, 10¢ to 11¢. Dressed Hogs—7½¢ to 8¢.

PROVISIONS—Hams, 9½¢ to 10½¢; picnic hams, 7½¢ to 8½¢. Atlantic ham, —; New York shoulder, 7½¢.

Bacon—Ex. L. S. C. bacon, 12½¢; light S. C. bacon, 11½¢; med. bacon, clear, 8¢; L. med. bacon, clear, 8½¢; clear light, 10¢; clear ex. light, 11¢.

Beef—Extra Family, bbl., \$13.50; do. hf. bbl., \$8.00; Family beef, bbl., \$14.50; hf. bbl., \$7.50; Extra Mess, bbl., \$13.50; do. hf. bbl., \$7.00.

Pork—Dry Salted Clear Sides, heavy, 7½¢; do. light, 7½¢; do. Bellies, 8½¢; Extra Clear, bbls, \$10.00; hf. bbls, \$5.25; Soused Pigs' Feet, bbls, \$4.25; do. kits, \$1.20.

Lard—Prices are 15¢. Tcs. 15¢, 20¢, 25¢, 30¢, 35¢, 40¢, 45¢, 50¢, 55¢, 60¢, 65¢, 70¢, 75¢, 80¢, 85¢, 90¢, 95¢, 100¢. In 5-lb tins the price on each is 1¢ higher than in 5-lb tins.

Canned Meats—Prices are per case of 1 dozen and 2 dozen tins: Corned Beef, 2s, \$2.10; 1s \$1.15; Roast Beef, 2s \$2.10; 1s, \$1.15.

Terms—Net cash, no discount, and prices are subject to change on all Provisions without notice.

## NOTICE OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, } ss. COUNTY OF SAN MATEO, } ss. WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, DO HEREBY certify that we are partners doing business at South San Francisco, County of San Mateo, State of California, under the firm name and style of Jorgensen & Hudson; that the names in full of all the members of such partnership are J. Jorgensen and G. R. Hudson, and that the places of our respective residences are set out hereunder.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands, this first day of February A. D. 1899. J. JORGENSEN, South San Francisco, Cal. GEO. R. HUDSON, South San Francisco, Cal.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, } ss. COUNTY OF SAN MATEO, } ss. ON THIS FIRST DAY OF FEBRUARY, IN the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, before me, E. E. Cunningham, a Notary Public in and for said San Mateo County, residing therein, duly commissioned and sworn, personally appeared J. Jorgensen and George R. Hudson, known to me to be the persons whose names are subscribed to the within instrument, and acknowledged that they executed the same.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal, at my office, in the said County of San Mateo, the day and year in this certificate first above written. E. E. CUNNINGHAM, Notary Public in and for said San Mateo County, State of California.

## Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between W. J. Martin, J. L. Wood and E. E. Cunningham, under the firm name and style of the South San Francisco Lumber Company, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All moneys due and all claims against said firm, will be paid to and settled by the Executor Redwood Company; A. P. Show, Agent, South San Francisco, Cal., to whom said business has been sold.

W. J. MARTIN, J. L. WOOD, E. E. CUNNINGHAM.

## A Home Story In a Few Words

Pay rent during the next few years and your total investment will bring you what? Nothing. Pay for a home on monthly installments during the same years, and your total investment will bring you what? A HOME, all paid for. It will cost you exactly the same rent money you would have been paying your landlord, but it will give you a deed in a few years to the home that will always be your own. Buy a home while you are young and it will be a great comfort to yourself and family in your old age. It will relieve you from the constant burden of paying rent.

JACOB HEYMAN & SON, 19 Montgomery Street, OWNERS AND BUILDERS.

## UNION COURSING PARK

The Finest Inclosed COURSING PARK In the World

IS NOW IN OPERATION AT

COLMA, SATURDAYS and SUNDAYS.

ADMISSION 25 CENTS. Ladies and Children Free.

## SPEAKING ABOUT BRICKS!

Bricks for Business Blocks, Dwellings, Roadways, Foundations, Sewers, Cisterns, Sidewalks, Mantels, Chimneys

AT KILN PRICES

Now is the time to build brick houses. Why not have the best for your money. Plans and estimates of brick houses and dwellings furnished on application at prices to suit.

## BADEN BRICK COMPANY

South San Francisco, Cal.

## W. T. RHOADS, ARCHITECT AND BUILDER

Plans Furnished. Buildings Erected.

FIRST-CLASS WORK GUARANTEED.

LEAVE ORDERS AT POST OFFICE. South San Francisco, Cal.

## South San Francisco Laundry

C. CRAFT, Prop'r.

Washing called for and delivered to any part of South San Francisco. Special attention paid to the washing of Flannels and Silks.

All Repairing Attended to

Your patronage respectfully Solicited. Leave orders at BADEN CASH STORE,

South San Francisco, Cal.

## IF YOU WANT GOOD MEAT

Ask your butcher for meat from the great Abattoir at South San Francisco, San Mateo County.

## VENUS OIL CO.

GEO. IMHOFF, PROP.

DEALER IN THE BEST

Eastern Coal Oil

—AND—

Gasoline.

Coal Oil and Gasoline at

Lowest Market Prices.

Leave Orders at

Drug Store,

GRAND AVENUE.

## Beer & Ice

—WHOLESALE—

THOS. F. FLOOD, AGENT.

For the Celebrated Beers of the

Wieland, Fredericksburg,

United States, Chicago,

Willows and

South San Francisco

BREWERIES

—AND—

THE UNION ICE CO.

Grand Avenue SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO.

## ARMOUR HOTEL

HENRY MICHENFELDER, Proprietor.

Table and Accommodations

The Best in the City.

Finest Wines, Liquors & Cigars.

Bowling Alley and Summer Garden

in connection with the

Hotel.

South San Francisco, Cal.



## HUGE BEAR-TRAP DAM

**MIGHTY CONTROLLER FOR CHICAGO DRAINAGE DITCH.**

**Great Dam and System of Sluice Gates Through Which the Water from the Canal Will Pass Into the Desplaines—Remarkable Engineering Feat.**

At Lockport, Ill., the great drainage channel ends. There the mighty cut which, beginning near the Bridgeport pumping station at Chicago, extends twenty-eight miles through earth and rock terminates in a solid concrete wall six feet thick at its smallest dimension and backed up by thousands of tons of broken stone blasted from the channel and dumped behind this imperishable barrier. When the channel is completed and the water of the river turned into it were a man to start in a rowboat at the upper end of the channel and let the current carry his craft down stream the nose of his boat would at Lockport bump into this solid wall. It is set directly across the end of the channel, which at that point becomes a basin almost 600 feet wide.

On the north bank of the channel at its terminus is the greatest piece of engineering in the whole gigantic work. This is the "controlling works," the system of sluice gates and the dam through which the waters of the channel will pass into the Desplaines River. For the big drainage canal will not empty into the Desplaines as one river empties into another, or as the Chicago River now flows into the lake at times, simply by a junction of their channels. Every gallon of the water from the channel will pass through the immense "controller," the gates and dam by which the sanitary district can regulate the flow of the channel. It would not do for the trustees to cut their new channel through to the bank of the Desplaines and turn the water in to take care of itself. When the Des-

over which the water will pour on its way to the tail race. But that whole dam, weighing 1,000,000 pounds, can be raised seventeen feet by the efforts of two men, with the assistance of a little hydraulic power and a couple of counter weights weighing about 500,000 pounds each. When it will be desirable to check the flow of the channel into the Desplaines, owing to high water in the river, this dam can be raised gradually, reducing the flow from the channel until the desired height is reached. And this is the star feature of the controlling works. The operation of the sluice gates, which are thirty-two feet wide and closed by doors weighing twenty tons each, is ordinary and simple. The doors are raised or lowered by counter weights, according as the flow of the channel is to be raised or reduced. But the elevation of the entire crest of the dam is a matter requiring much more engineering skill.

### The Largest Dam in the World.

This is the largest bear trap dam in the world. There is one in France, on the river Seine, and in this country there is one on the Monongahela River and two near the head waters of the Mississippi. But they resemble this only in the general idea that the crest of the dam, that is, the angle over which the water flows, can be elevated to control the flow of the water. Nothing so immense as this dam has ever been projected or so complete as the mechanism by which it is to be raised and lowered.

At each side of the dam a tower has been erected the top of which will be about fifteen feet above the surface of the water when the channel is in operation. In each of these towers an immense bucket of steel and iron weighing close to 500,000 pounds will be placed and the cylinder in which it rises and falls will be connected with the water by gates which can be opened and closed at the will of the operators. When it is necessary to raise the crest of the dam to check the flow of the water in the channel toward the river, as in case of a flood in the Desplaines

Behind the massive controlling works is a deep basin ending at the northern extremity in a high levee or bank. It is almost 600 feet wide and extends in a winding course to the Desplaines River, now twisting its way along a few hundred feet from the sluice gates. All this will be under water as soon as the channel is opened. This will be the "tail race" and into it the waters of the drainage ditch will be allowed to pass from the controlling works as great volume as the officials desire. Of course the flow can be stopped entirely if need be by closing all the sluice gates and raising the bear trap dam to a point higher than the level of Lake Michigan. In short, through the movable dam and the gates the sanitary district absolutely controls the volume of water that will pass into the Desplaines by way of the tail race. A levee has been built by the trustees along the southern bank of the river just west of the controlling works which extends in a winding course toward the city of Joliet, the smoke of which can be seen five miles away from the big wall which ends the channel proper. It is designed to change the course of the Desplaines so that it will flow directly toward Joliet instead of aimlessly around the country.

Work on the controlling plant was started in 1896, when the sluice gates were begun and the first work on the bear trap dam, which is destined to become a famous piece of engineering, was started in June, 1897.

### "R" IN NAMES OF RICH MEN.

**Part the Letter Plays with Successful Financiers.**

Those people who are inclined to slight their "rs" should be careful. A little investigation shows that the "r" is nothing to be sneezed at. If you have an "r" in your name, either your Christian or surname, you have a chance to get into the class with the great ones of the world. The list of men of wealth and fame who boast of an "r" in their cognomens is surprisingly long and would seem to indicate that the letter which New-Yorkers so habitually slight and elude and distort is the lucky letter. The richest man in the world is John D. Rockefeller, whose name begins and ends with an "r," although his title to the first place among the world's millionaires may be contested by Baron Rothschild, who also has the lucky letter. Among other American men of great wealth the Astors, the Vanderbilts and Bradley Martin stand out prominently and all have the "r." Then there are the handlers of gold and stocks of international fame, the Lazard Freres, Baring Gould, the house of N. W. Harris & Co., all with the "r."

The rich men of Chicago also show the lucky mark. P. D. Armour, Levi Z. Leiter, Lambert Tree, Potter Palmer and J. V. Farwell being among the number, and in other walks of life, turning from mere riches to fame of other kinds, there are Carter Harrison, Robert E. Burke, Robert Redfield and Robert Waller among the Democratic machine leaders and Lorimer, Hertz, Zina R. Carter, Graeme Stewart, John R. Tanner and Ernest Magerstadt among the Republicans. Of the men nationally famous the list is almost endless, from Rudyard Kipling through Alger, Shafter, George Dewey, General Merritt and Marcus Hanna down to Jerry Simpson, not forgetting Bryan, Teller, Stewart and Tom Reed.—Chicago Chronicle.

### THE CITY OF NEWSPAPERS.

**Paris Has Over 2,500 of Them and More Coming.**

Paris publishes a new newspaper at every fresh sensation. The population of the city of Paris at the last census was 2,500,000, and, according to the recently published Presse Annuaire for 1899, the newspapers of the city now number 2,587.

There are in Paris at present 140 daily political newspapers, but how many there will be next week or how many the week after is practically impossible to state. If public opinion demanded there might be another dozen. Of the political organs in existence ninety-seven come under the category of republican, thirty are conservative and thirteen are socialist.

The maintenance of so many socialist newspapers in one city is strongly indicative of the extent to which French papers take up and consider politics.

The price of French newspapers is high and the reading matter is small in amount. French newspaper readers do not require much news and are perfectly satisfied to depend upon the post-office as an ordinary channel of communication whenever the telegraph fails.

More importance is attached to literary style than to exact details in local news-gathering, and it is, therefore, possible to publish with entire pecuniary success a Paris newspaper from the columns of which all items of expensive news are omitted.

**Letters Cost More than Passengers.**

Appropos of the agitations on the subject of cheaper postage between this country and Great Britain, it is pointed out that the cost of a first-class ocean passage between this country and Europe averages about \$100. The charge for conveying the same weight of letters as the passenger weighs is \$187.

**Taking All Due Precaution.**

At a ball given in a small country town in Ireland, for which the tickets were not transferable, the inscription on the tickets ran as follows: "Admit this gentleman to ball in assembly room; tickets, 2s. 6d. each! No gentleman admitted unless he come himself."

When the man a woman refused to marry gets rich, she is in a position to talk about the irony of fate.

## NEW STYLES IN HATS.

**HEADGEAR FAVORED BY FASHION THIS SPRING.**

**Old-Fashioned Woven Straw Gives Way to That Which Is Made in Ribbons and Sewed to a Foundation—Small Hats Are to Be Preferred.**

New York correspondence:

SPRING hats are on view, though purchasers are few as yet, most women being content for a little while to look over the new headgear. A lot of freakish big hats are already displayed, and it may be well to examine, yet there are but few women for whom they are a wise purchase. It will be well, too, to consider for the future the more novel of the new ideas in toques, and to purchase from among the less conspicuous small hats for early season wear. One of the prettiest new shapes is so slight, a modification of a good standby of many seasons that it is sure to be a safe choice. It's a straight brimmed hat, with the brim rolled just a little at the sides, and comes in tuck-straw—that is, straw ribbons sewed on to a stiff foundation, the ribbons just lapping with the effect of little tufts. This is one of the new notions in straw and is at once a novelty and in good taste. Such a hat in bright green appears in the initial picture. Trimmed with black bows against the hair, with a lot of pale yellow primroses and with a generous lift of black ribbon, it was charming hat for early wear and will be pretty throughout the season.

For gaining a crisp look. Little cap bonnets like that shown herewith are made of a knife pleated frill of taffeta wired into becoming shape. The crown of such hats may be either woven chenille, or may be formed from the crowded fullness of the heading of the frill that makes the hat. Should the fullness be pushed aside the new ideas, and is sure to be carried out later in gauze and net for summer hats. A pretty innovation in the lovely field of artificial flowers is the branched



FOUR TYPES OF SPRING MILLINERY AND TAILORING.

The green really showed very little, the rest of the hat being hidden with the flowers.

These same straws come in red, black, white and blue, and practically all the novelty straw weaves are to be had in all the fashionable shades.

Some dainty little toque with an irregular uplifted brim setting jauntily to one side of the softened pompadour makes a lovely choice for a young girl. One in red straw run with black chenille, violets and the inevitable touch of black ribbon trimming it, was worth the big price asked for it because of its simplicity and jaunty. This hat is shown in the next picture, and beside it is one of the folded hats that were so popular in the past two months, but this one was made in a new and seasonable material. It was of a special weave of straw that is as flexible as silk. This is to be had in all shades, a butter color being particularly pretty. A square of it was rolled into an odd shape for this hat, the folds being held in place by ribbon, and a bunch of heather-like flower coming at one side. The trick about these hats is they should be made

spray—that is, a bit of the twig with the flower. Sometimes this effect is carried out without much reference to the way the flower grows, but in this pictured instance a branch of thick brown twig thickly set with apple blossoms was true to nature. The past few years have seen a great advance made in the naturalness of milliner's flowers, and this spring brings its improvement, which is most marked in the matter of foliage. These realistic touches constitute the charm of many of the prettiest hats. On the next of the pictured hats was a lot of trumpet flowers that were perfect in their copying of nature. Besides the air of elegance they lent, this hat was a particularly dainty shape. Its narrow brim of dull red brown taffeta-faced straw, rolled slightly at the sides and back, was turned down flat and narrowed to nothing right in front. The flowers set close to the hair over it. All the rest seemed to be flowers, though in back view a snug row of closely made black velvet bows gave character. The roll effects that were so popular last season are still in use, though it is pleasant to find that they are not so abundant as they were last spring, when they threatened to give everyone a tired feeling. But there are many new schemes for attaining the roll, and the method must be new if the hat is to seem stylish. White illusion hats are already appearing for dress occasions, are run into a thousand daintinesses of frill, and are gathered into a fleecy roll that is exquisite in its fluff and crisp detail. Rolls are also made of accordion pleated material after the manner of the one the artist shows here, the pleats running around the roll. These are pretty and less perishable than the usual pompadour sort. Such an accordion roll is sufficient trimming for a hat that has a lift of flower sprays and the necessary bows or rosettes against the hair. Hats with blimps lifted well at the sides to accommodate these bows are among the new shapes. The last of the new notions sketched here is a modification of the bandanna hat. Its effect is that of a scarf of taffeta bound about the head, fitting snugly and well down at sides and back and following the head's outline. In front the scarf appears to be knotted into a soft bow of many loops. Now and then an aigrette or a lift of flowers is set in the bow.

Besides their millinery, these pictures give a good idea of some of the new ideas in tailor gowns. The models were chosen with a special view to pointing the current standards in trimming. While a few gowns are severely plain, many more are somewhat freely trimmed, though to pile on the ornamentation as was done several seasons ago is to produce a suit that will not pass as tasteful. The entirely plain suits have a workaday look unless in some very fine cloth, and even then they must be perfect in fit to have any degree of dressiness. Unless the maker's hand is sure, a trimmed suit is much safer and is almost certain to have a more stylish appearance.

make much difference, anyhow. But when the remainder is a net of wired chenille—one of the new materials for hat frame making—then the hat is suitable for wear on almost any semi-dress occasion.

Crispness is no longer highly desirable in dress materials or even in underskirts, but the look of it is one of the characteristics of the new millinery. Taffeta, too, the late lamented and universally admired dress stuff, is much favored as a medium



CONTRASTED JACKETS.

for gaining a crisp look. Little cap bonnets like that shown herewith are made of a knife pleated frill of taffeta wired into becoming shape. The crown of such hats may be either woven chenille, or may be formed from the crowded fullness of the heading of the frill that makes the hat. Should the fullness be pushed aside the new ideas, and is sure to be carried out later in gauze and net for summer hats. A pretty innovation in the lovely field of artificial flowers is the branched

## EGYPT'S YOUNG KHEDIVE.

**How the Monarch Passes One Day in His Busy Life.**

Egypt's ruler rises at daybreak and drives round his estate on a tour of inspection. If any European improvement is being introduced, he watches the result with the keenest interest, and within the last year or two he has engaged a Scotch bailiff, Mr. Wright, formerly of the Agricultural College at Gizeh. At 8 o'clock the khedive returns to breakfast, and that meal being concluded, he drives into Cairo in an open carriage to transact official business in the Palace of Abdin. His morning is employed in receiving official visits, or, once a week, in presiding over the council of ministers, and at 12 he lunches with the principal members of his household. After luncheon business is resumed; reports are submitted to the khedive, as well as the petitions which any person with a grievance may drop into a slit in the wall of the Abdin Palace. About 3 o'clock the business of the day comes to an end, and the khedive hastens back to Koubbah, dons a suit of loose and comfortable clothes, and once more visits his farms and stables. At sunset dinner is served, and, unless he is to pay a visit to the opera or attend some social function, the khedive spends the evening with his family, and retires about 11 o'clock for the night.

The khedive can converse fluently in five languages—English, German, French, Arabic and Turkish. His European education was obtained in Switzerland and Vienna. The khedive has for years adopted the policy of acquiring land in various parts of his dominions. His possessions as a private land-holder must be considerable, apart from any public property he may control. He is in the habit of purchasing apparently worthless lands, and gradually, by means of engineering skill, bringing them under cultivation. Five years ago on an estate of 10,000 acres which he acquired near Damietta only 178 acres were producing crops. The khedive, however, caused over fifty miles of drainage canals to be constructed, and to-day 1,500 acres of the land are fit for cultivation. In stature Abbas II. is below middle height. Of late years he has shown a distinct tendency to stoutness, and there is a dreamy expression in his dark eyes. In business matters, it is said, he displays great shrewdness, and he possesses intimate knowledge of the detail of the affairs of his estate.—London Mail.

### WOULD GET OFF ANYWAY.

**Laboring Man Retorts on a Woman in a State Street Car.**

The scene was a North State street car and the time something after 6 at night. The vehicle was crowded with men and women seated closely together. A number of men were standing also, when, just before the conductor rang the signal for starting the car in its homeward direction, a fashionably dressed woman entered the doorway and raised her arm to catch one of the leather straps for support. The men had their evening newspapers and perhaps they did not notice, but the car was well over the bridge before one of them arose and offered her a seat.

"No, thank you," replied the woman of fashion, sweetly and smilingly, "I really prefer to stand."

And the man took her at her word and sank back easily into the vacated space.

A minute afterward the person next him, an old Irish laborer, rose to his feet and again the woman endeavored to intercept the proffered courtesy, saying:

"Thank you, but I prefer to stand."

"I don't care a hair of me head whether you care to stand or not," replied the man, stolidly. "But I've reached me corner and I'll get off anyway."—Chicago Chronicle.

### "A Hummock o' Glaur."

A Scotch servant lass proceeded to the neighborhood of Oxford, where she was engaged by an English family. One wet day, happening to step into a heap of mire, she returned home with her clothes covered with dirt. "What have you been doing?" asked her mistress. "Oh, I stepped into a hummock o' glaur," said the Scotch girl. "And what's glaur?" asked the mistress. "Just clairs," said the girl. "But what's clairs?" asked the mistress. "It's just clabber," replied the girl. "But, dear me, what's clabber?" queried the mistress. "Clabber is drookit stour," retorted the girl. "But, dear me, what is drookit stour?" asked the girl replied, "Weel, weel, 'ave nae patience wi' ye awa; ye sud ken as weel as me it's just wat dirt."—Scottish American.

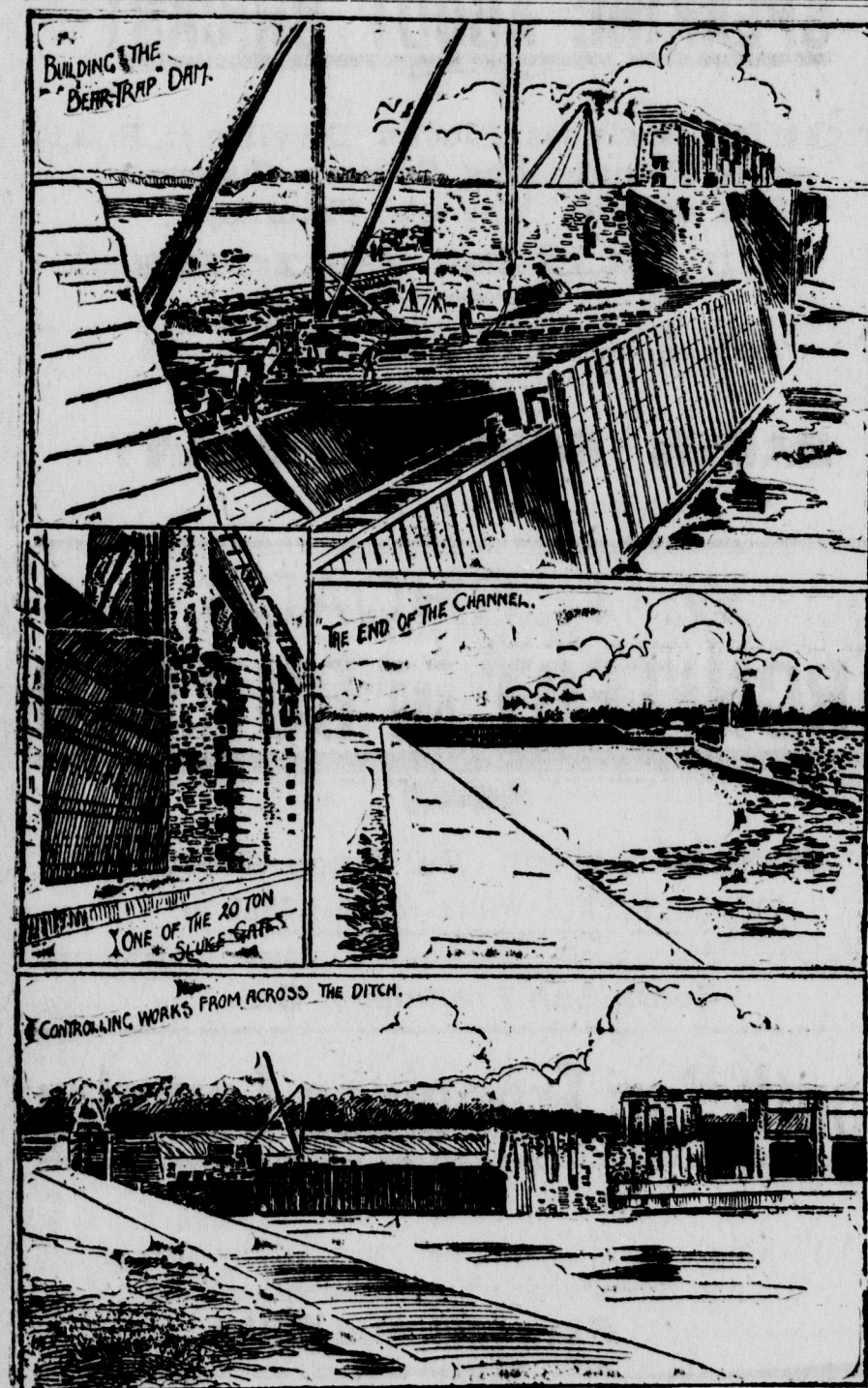
### Bill Blue and His Engine.

The Philadelphia Record tells of a railway engineer named William Blue, who was master of locomotive No. 2. One of the flues in the boiler of his pet engine blew out and he was stalled, blocking the main line. His report to the division superintendent was unwittingly as follows: "Engine two blew out a flue; wat'll I do? Bill Blue." In twenty minutes Bill got this answer: "Bill Blue: You plug the flue in engine two and pull her through in time to get out of the way of twenty-two."

### Clever Stroke.

Throughout Germany Emperor William's trip to the Holy Land is considered the cleverest stroke of his reign, as it has made him powerful friends among the most powerful party in the Reichstag, the Centrums, or Catholics.

"You are acting a good deal like a Filipino here lately," said a man to his son this morning, "and unless you behave better in future, I will burn your hut."



plains is at flood in the spring there would be oceans of trouble were the waters of the channel uncontrolled. Besides all that, the law under which the sanitary district trustees are operating requires them at all times to control the volume of water in the channel. It says that while the population of the sanitary district of Chicago is at its present stage, or approximately so, the channel shall carry 300,000 cubic feet of water a minute. When the population increases, as it will in the course of a score of years or less, to about double what it now is the channel must take care of 600,000 cubic feet of water a minute. It was constructed of sufficient capacity to fulfill the latter requirement when the time comes. Just now it is necessary therefore to control the flow and keep it down to 300,000 cubic feet a minute and this is the object of the controlling works.

**The "Bear Trap."**

While the seven mighty sluice gates through which a portion of the water will flow on its way to the "tail-race," as the junction with the Desplaines is termed, are remarkable and noteworthy as engineering feats, the feature of especial prominence and the one which stands alone at the controlling works is the "bear trap dam." It is not a bear trap at all. It is not any old kind of a trap. It is a dam with a movable crest, which is 160 feet wide, by the way, twice as wide as any other bear trap dam in the world, is made of steel plates bolted together to form a floor,



## CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

### A DEPARTMENT FOR LITTLE BOYS AND GIRLS.

Something that Will Interest the Juvenile Members of Every Household—Quaint Actions and Bright Sayings of Many Cute and Cunning Children.

Miss Dorothy Dot, in her little red chair, Put her thimble on with a matronly air,

And said: "From this piece of cloth, I guess, EN make my baby brother a lovely dress."

She pulled her needle in and out, And over and under and round about,

And through and through, till the snowy lawn Was bunched and crumpled and gathered and drawn.

She sewed and sewed to the end of her thread;

Then, holding her work to view, she said:

"This isn't a baby dress, after all; It's a bonnet for my littles doll!"

—St. Nicholas.

**Best Lessons.**  
"Oh, there's that Ruth Knolls and her brother again. Do you know, Miss Merton, she's just awfully dull in school, and we girls laugh at her so much. She hasn't a particle of brilliancy."

Viva chattered this speech out as she walked along the street beside Miss Merton.

"She has something far better than brilliancy," said Miss Merton.

"What?" said Viva, her cheeks flushing uncomfortably, for she felt that she had made a mistake, and she was very anxious to stand well in Miss Merton's opinion.

"She has a courteous manner. That is a grace that is very great, but far too rare. I know Ruth quite well, and her kindness and courtesy are unfailing in company at home. She is going to grow into a lovely womanhood."

"I am sorry I spoke so," said Viva. "I really don't know anything about her except that she stumbles so dreadfully in her lessons."

"No doubt she is very sorry about it, and I am sure she works faithfully. It is a fine gift to be quick and bright in understanding things. But you know, my dear, that it is far more important to be kind-hearted and gentle. When you girls go out in the world no one will ever ask or know whether you got good grades in algebra and Latin. If you have done your best, it is wrought into you whether your best is very good or only mediocre. But be sure of this, every one who meets you will know without putting you through an examination whether you are a gentlewoman or not. It isn't practical to quote Greek or discuss psychology or read Shakespeare with every one you meet, but you can always speak kindly and listen courteously, and quietly look out for the opportunity to do the little deeds of kindness that make our lives so much more worth living."

—Union Signal.

**Pretty Indian Girl's Face.**

This little girl is to have a unique distinction. Her name is Irene Sylvester; she is an Indian, and is much prettier than her photograph makes her out. She is a pupil in the Indian school at

Versailles, N. Y. Her father was a Penobscot and her mother a Tuscarora. A reproduction of her face will appear in the facade decorations of the new \$25,000 main school building at Versailles.

**Stills for Homes and People.**

There never was a boy who, at some period of his career, did not aspire to walk on stilts. This ambition generally dies a natural death after sufficient gratification, but even this rule has its exceptions. It is quite common in many of our Southern States to see houses whose foundations are nothing but stilts. These latter raise the buildings far enough from the ground to allow pigs, cats, dogs and other small or medium-sized animals to take refuge there.



IRENE SYLVESTER.

The houses of a certain district in France near the river Loire, also have such foundations, as a necessity. It is a very desolate, barren district, where the great plains of marsh grass and furze are cut up by enormous ditches, and the alders and water lilies that lie on the surface of the water are the only pleasing things in the whole scene. The excessive moisture exuding from the pores of the earth makes it necessary that the houses be raised very high from the ground to prevent malaria and other marsh fevers.

Flocks of sheep and goats browse over the higher plains, and when herding these or going about other duties the inhabitants of the country invariably mount stilts to avoid becoming soaked in the wet grass and the streams. So proficient are the natives in the use of their artificial legs that they can maintain a very high rate of speed and can travel many miles in a day. They take a third pole with them to lean against when resting. Women do as much outdoor work there as men. In addition to this they retain their

feminine employments, and travelers say that one of the most curious sights in all this curious country is a housewife standing in the open plain on two stilts, and, while she leans against a third, knitting industriously.

**To Speak Well Breathe Well.**

It is as important to speak distinctly and forcefully as it is to walk erect or to keep one's garments in good order. Many persons who would resent being accused of slovenliness or careless deportment pay no attention to their voices. Yet this form of negligence is as disagreeable as the others in many respects. Proper speaking depends upon deep breathing. Breathe deeply and have plenty of air in your lungs when you speak. Enunciate distinctly and do not hurry in your speaking, and never force the breath out while talking. By an unconscious process the lungs will supply enough air to give the desired kind and volume of sound. When you breathe and make a sound at the same time a harsh tone will be the result, giving you a gruff voice. A little practice and experimental talking after taking a deep breath will convince you that musical, pleasing voice tones may be easily produced, and they are worth while.

**Cause of a Demand for Beans.**

"Please, sir," said one of the small twins as they entered the grocery, "we want a cent's worth of beans." "What do you want them for?" asked the grocer. "Cause our mamma's gone out, and she told me not to swallow any beans while she was gone, and we can't find any in the house," was the reply.

**Grown People's Question.**

"What's your name?" asked one little 5-year-old miss of another. "My goodness," exclaimed the other, "you're as bad as grown-up folks. They always asks my name and a lot of other silly questions, until I'm actually ashamed of them."

**Wanted to Be Like Mamma.**

"We expect to educate Mabel very highly," said a clever matron recently to a visitor. "But I don't want to be educated," came the unexpected voice of Miss Mabel, a tot of 4, from an adjoining room. "I want to be jess like my mamma is."

**Worse than That.**

Caller—I would like to see your mother if she isn't engaged.  
Flossie (aged 5)—Engaged! Why, mamma's been married ever since I knew her.

AMERICA'S THREE GREAT ADMIRALS—FARRAGUT, PORTER, DEWEY.

David Glasgow Farragut, first admiral of the United States navy, was born in Tennessee. He entered the navy as a midshipman and fought his first battle on the Essex in 1814. He served in the navy fifty-eight years. He was 60 years of age when the civil war came. His first orders in that conflict were to capture New Orleans, which he did under heroic circumstances in 1862. In this battle he destroyed four steamships, four ironclads and a multitude of fire rafts. He was made a rear admiral for this in 1862. In 1863 his fleet aided in the capture of Vicksburg and Port Hudson, and one year later captured Mobile. It was at Mobile that he was lashed to the rigging of his flagship, the Hartford, while under fire. For his bravery Congress made him a vice-admiral in the fall of 1864, and in 1868 the office of admiral was especially created for him. After his elevation he was placed in charge of the European squadron of this Government. He died at the Portsmouth navy yard unexpectedly in 1870.

David Dixon Porter, second admiral of the United States navy, succeeded Farragut in that office, his commission dating from Aug. 15, 1870. He was born in Pennsylvania and entered the navy as a midshipman when he was 16 years old. He was a lieutenant in 1841. In the first eighteen years of his service he was ten years in the Mediterranean service and the remainder of the time on duty with coast surveys. He was in command of the mortar flotilla at the capture of New Orleans, and in 1863 was made an acting rear admiral and assigned to command the Mississippi river squadron. For his services in reducing Vicksburg he was made a rear admiral in 1863. In the spring of 1864 he fought with Banks on the Red river expedition. The North Atlantic squadron was placed in his charge in 1864, and he attacked and captured Fort Fisher, protecting Wilmington. The fight lasted twenty days and was very bloody. He was made vice-admiral in 1866 and soon after was placed in charge of the naval academy at Annapolis.

George Dewey, third admiral of the United States navy, is a Vermont boy by birth. He is in his sixty-first year of age. He graduated from the academy at Annapolis before the civil war and immediately sought active duty with the Union fleets of Fout and Farragut, then pressing the Confederate navy in the South. He served with such gallantry under Farragut that he was especially commended in writing by that eminent commander. At the end of the war he cruised in European waters and was with the Asiatic squadron for a time. Returning to the United States, he was given shore duty, which was not to his taste, and he returned to the sea. In January, 1898, while on land duty at Washington, he requested to be sent to sea again. The Secretary of the Navy decided to place him in command of the Asiatic squadron, with little thought as to what that would in the end mean for this country. Dewey on taking charge of the Asiatic squadron was a commodore. For the battle of Manila, May 1, 1898, he was made rear admiral.

**PIGMIES OF AFRICA.**

Mr. Alfred B. Lloyd Sees and Talks with Many of Them.

The English traveller Mr. Alfred B. Lloyd, made the journey from Victoria Nyanza to the mouth of the Congo in three months, the quickest time on record, using the Congo steamboat service and railroad for two-thirds of the way, traveling through the great equatorial forest of which Stanley gave so vivid a description. His route was a little to the south of Stanley's road, and he saw much of the dwarfs who inhabit the forest region.

"I was three weeks crossing the great forest," he said. "Often the darkness even at midday is remarkable. Sometimes I was unable to read at noon, when as you know the sun near the equator is almost directly overhead. One day I tried to photograph my tent, but failed on account of the dimness of the light. I walked through the forest journey, though I had a saddle ass with me. I could not use him without constantly exposing myself to the danger of being unsaddled."

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Flossie (aged 5)—Engaged! Why, mamma's been married ever since I knew her.

**PIGS RAISED FOR BRACELETS.**

In the New Hebrides Their Tusks Are Used for That Purpose.

The natives of the New Hebrides Islands in the Pacific Ocean raise pigs for bracelets. The upper canine teeth of the pigs are removed, and that gives the lower tusks a chance to grow as much as they wish. The lower teeth grow and, finding no resistance, attain a good length. The teeth grow in a spiral and the tip often lies beside the root of the tooth. Very rarely the point grows into the root of the tooth and makes a complete circle. Sometimes the tooth grows clear around twice and makes a coil.

The natives of the New Hebrides prize the boars according to the length of the tooth. A complete pig tooth bracelet is a very valuable jewel, which is worn around the wrist or attached to a string around the throat. The native man of wealth has many of these teeth and many more growing all the while. They pass current in barter as money of value. The boar with bracelet teeth is not killed till his teeth seem to have reached the limit of their length, and the killing is done at the "Sing-Sing" feast, which corresponds to "hog-killing time" in various localities in America.

Squirrels, woodchucks and other rodents occasionally have accidents to one of their teeth, which allows the tooth facing it to grow unobstructed to great length. Squirrels deprived of their food, which requires gnawing, starve to death, but the grass-eating woodchuck manages to exist for a considerable time. One woodchuck recorded had a tooth nearly six inches long, which curved down and back from his upper jaw to behind his ear. He was terribly emaciated, and would probably have soon starved to death. Queer effects could be produced in white mice and the like by a systematized training and deforming of their teeth.

**A Man with Two Hearts.**

A colored person called William King, of New Bedford, Mass., has enjoyed the uninterrupted possession of two hearts for a century, as he is one hundred years old, and is still so hale and literally hearty as to be able to bend bars of iron across his arm. According to the New York Herald, which records this remarkable freak of nature, Dr. Munroe B. Long, of the Muhlenberg Hospital staff, a physician of high repute, after visiting King, said: "King has one heart on the right and one on the left side of the chest, whose separate hearts in unison could plainly be determined. By a certain muscular contraction King let one heart drop to the left iliac region, where I clearly heard the beating; then let the other heart drop to the right iliac region, where its beating was also plainly heard, both beating in the lower part of the abdomen in unison. Next, King threw over the interior of the abdomen a wall of bone from the neck down, giving every evidence of having two sternums, or breastbones, one of which is movable at his will and seems to lie behind the regular breastbone when in repose."

**Cushions for Hands and Feet.**

The palms of the hands and the soles of the feet are composed of cushions of fat in order that no injury may be done to the muscles underneath by sudden jolts or violent blows.

## AMERICA'S THREE GREAT ADMIRALS—FARRAGUT, PORTER, DEWEY.



David Glasgow Farragut, first admiral of the United States navy, was born in Tennessee. He entered the navy as a midshipman and fought his first battle on the Essex in 1814. He served in the navy fifty-eight years. He was 60 years of age when the civil war came. His first orders in that conflict were to capture New Orleans, which he did under heroic circumstances in 1862. In this battle he destroyed four steamships, four ironclads and a multitude of fire rafts. He was made a rear admiral for this in 1862. In 1863 his fleet aided in the capture of Vicksburg and Port Hudson, and one year later captured Mobile. It was at Mobile that he was lashed to the rigging of his flagship, the Hartford, while under fire. For his bravery Congress made him a vice-admiral in the fall of 1864, and in 1868 the office of admiral was especially created for him. After his elevation he was placed in charge of the European squadron of this Government. He died at the Portsmouth navy yard unexpectedly in 1870.

David Dixon Porter, second admiral of the United States navy, succeeded Farragut in that office, his commission dating from Aug. 15, 1870. He was born in Pennsylvania and entered the navy as a midshipman when he was 16 years old. He was a lieutenant in 1841. In the first eighteen years of his service he was ten years in the Mediterranean service and the remainder of the time on duty with coast surveys. He was in command of the mortar flotilla at the capture of New Orleans, and in 1863 was made an acting rear admiral and assigned to command the Mississippi river squadron. For his services in reducing Vicksburg he was made a rear admiral in 1863. In the spring of 1864 he fought with Banks on the Red river expedition. The North Atlantic squadron was placed in his charge in 1864, and he attacked and captured Fort Fisher, protecting Wilmington. The fight lasted twenty days and was very bloody. He was made vice-admiral in 1866 and soon after was placed in charge of the naval academy at Annapolis.

George Dewey, third admiral of the United States navy, is a Vermont boy by birth. He is in his sixty-first year of age. He graduated from the academy at Annapolis before the civil war and immediately sought active duty with the Union fleets of Fout and Farragut, then pressing the Confederate navy in the South. He served with such gallantry under Farragut that he was especially commended in writing by that eminent commander. At the end of the war he cruised in European waters and was with the Asiatic squadron for a time. Returning to the United States, he was given shore duty, which was not to his taste, and he returned to the sea. In January, 1898, while on land duty at Washington, he requested to be sent to sea again. The Secretary of the Navy decided to place him in command of the Asiatic squadron, with little thought as to what that would in the end mean for this country. Dewey on taking charge of the Asiatic squadron was a commodore. For the battle of Manila, May 1, 1898, he was made rear admiral.

**PIGMIES OF AFRICA.**

Mr. Alfred B. Lloyd Sees and Talks with Many of Them.

The English traveller Mr. Alfred B. Lloyd, made the journey from Victoria Nyanza to the mouth of the Congo in three months, the quickest time on record, using the Congo steamboat service and railroad for two-thirds of the way, traveling through the great equatorial forest of which Stanley gave so vivid a description. His route was a little to the south of Stanley's road, and he saw much of the dwarfs who inhabit the forest region.

"I was three weeks crossing the great forest," he said. "Often the darkness even at midday is remarkable. Sometimes I was unable to read at noon, when as you know the sun near the equator is almost directly overhead. One day I tried to photograph my tent, but failed on account of the dimness of the light. I walked through the forest journey, though I had a saddle ass with me. I could not use him without constantly exposing myself to the danger of being unsaddled."

"What's your name?" asked one little 5-year-old miss of another. "My goodness," exclaimed the other, "you're as bad as grown-up folks. They always asks my name and a lot of other silly questions, until I'm actually ashamed of them."

**Wanted to Be Like Mamma.**

"We expect to educate Mabel very highly," said a clever matron recently to a visitor. "But I don't want to be educated," came the unexpected voice of Miss Mabel, a tot of 4, from an adjoining room. "I want to be jess like my mamma is."

**Worse than That.**

Caller—I would like to see your mother if she isn't engaged.  
Flossie (aged 5)—Engaged! Why, mamma's been married ever since I knew her.

**PIGS RAISED FOR BRACELETS.**

In the New Hebrides Their Tusks Are Used for That Purpose.

The natives of the New Hebrides Islands in the Pacific Ocean raise pigs for bracelets. The upper canine teeth of the pigs are removed, and that gives the lower tusks a chance to grow as much as they wish. The lower teeth grow and, finding no resistance, attain a good length. The teeth grow in a spiral and the tip often lies beside the root of the tooth. Very rarely the point grows into the root of the tooth and makes a complete circle. Sometimes the tooth grows clear around twice and makes a coil.

The natives of the New Hebrides prize the boars according to the length of the tooth. A complete pig tooth bracelet is a very valuable jewel, which is worn around the wrist or attached to a string around the throat. The native man of wealth has many of these teeth and many more growing all the while. They pass current in barter as money of value. The boar with bracelet teeth is not killed till his teeth seem to have reached the limit of their length, and the killing is done at the "Sing-Sing" feast, which corresponds to "hog-killing time" in various localities in America.

Squirrels, woodchucks and other rodents occasionally have accidents to one of their teeth, which allows the tooth facing it to grow unobstructed to great length. Squirrels deprived of their food, which requires gnawing, starve to death, but the grass-eating woodchuck manages to exist for a considerable time. One woodchuck recorded had a tooth nearly six inches long, which curved down and back from his upper jaw to behind his ear. He was terribly emaciated, and would probably have soon starved to death. Queer effects could be produced in white mice and the like by a systematized training and deforming of their teeth.

**A Man with Two Hearts.**

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**Cushions for Hands and Feet.**

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"I had a long talk with the chief, and he conversed intelligently about the extent of the forest and the number of his tribe. Except for a tiny strip of bark cloth, men and women are quite nude. They are armed with bows and arrows—the latter tipped with deadly poison—and carry small spears. They are entirely nomadic, sheltering at night in small huts two feet to three feet in height. They never go outside the forest. During the whole time I was with them they were perfectly friendly."

**"CZAR" REID, NEWFOUNDLAND.**

He Is One of the Greatest Land Owners in the World.

At the present moment, when Newfoundland and the Newfoundland difficulty with the French are on everyone's lips, it is interesting to recall that this island—the "teeth island" of the world, as Beckles Willson has reminded us in his recently published work—is to all intents and purposes in the hands of a single man, and that man, by birth at least, is a Scotsman.

This singular man has had, in a measure, to pay the penalty which fortune so often exacts from the successful. His career from the day, forty years ago, when he left his native Scotland to seek his fortune, has been full of many of the rough spots of the earth and hard work and exposure, especially in Newfoundland and Canada, have obliged him for a time to relax his energies. But even while he is thus forced to seek an Algerian retreat, the mighty work of developing so vast a property goes unceasingly on. Reid possesses pluck as well as ability, for upon a recent occasion he ventured into a mine whence no one of his workmen would follow him, and in the subsequent explosion sustained severe injuries—especially to his eyesight.

**USUAL METHOD OF ACTION.**

Bashful Youth's Explanation of a Sud-den Assumption of a Seat.

He is an extremely diffident fellow, this South Side youth, but is also enamored of a fair maiden. She likes him right back and is not averse to giving him help in emergencies. But she finds it a difficult matter to get her admirer to respond to the calls of society, for he sinks into a condition of too many feet and hands when in the whirl social. But she has her hopes.

Not long ago, when the chill winds had reduced the previously deposited snow into glaring ice, they set forth to walk to a near-by home to engage in the attractions of progressive euchre and chocolates. He was very tender and solicitous lest she tumble, slip and fall upon the icy sidewalk. Not being endowed with the certainty of footing of the patient burro himself, fate overtook him and he smote the earth with a crash heard blocks away.

Thereupon a look of intense anguish sped over his face, for his spine seemed shortened. The "girlie" was in tears of pity. She clasped her hands and loved him for his woes.

"Oh, Charlie," she murmured brokenly, "does it hurt?"

"No," he gasped with a sickly grin. "Of course not. You see, I always sit down that way."

Now she loves him for his courage and ability to tell a fib to extricate himself from a painful and unpleasant position.—Chicago Chronicle.

**A Bank of Brides.**

Simla, the summer capital of the Indian Empire, is a pretty pine-treed place well up in the foothills of the Himalayas. A feature of Simla life is the annual fair held by the native hills people, an attractive item of which is a "Bank of Brides" in an amphitheater, where sit numbers of young women who thus calmly announce that they are candidates for hymeneal honors. Some of these aspirants to matrimony so patiently awaiting a choosing are quite pretty, and have intelligent faces; but those of Mongol caste must needs linger long for a partner, if personal beauty enters into the equation.—Woman's Home Companion.

**Matches Without Phosphorus.**

Kohlmann Rosenthal, an Englishman, and Dr. Von Komocki, a Berlin chemist, assert that they have invented a match that will strike anywhere and no phosphorus is used in it. This invention, they say, will do away with the horrors of necrosis, to which employees in match factories are subject.

There is one thing that is true of a widower: he is always wondering if he can bite at a bait without getting caught in the hook.

**The Centennial Corliss Engine.**

One of the most remarkable mechanisms about the town of Pullman is the great Corliss engine of 2,500 horsepower, which once ran the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia. It is a simple condensing engine with the Corliss valve gear and cut-off adapted to a vertical engine. It was built in Providence, R. I., by the late George H. Corliss, in 1876, and required seven months in building. General U. S. Grant started the engine at Philadelphia, the late Dom Pedro, Emperor of Brazil, being also present and deeply interested in the engine. After watching the revolutions of the great fly-wheel for a few moments, Dom Pedro quietly remarked: "This beats our South American revolutions."—Ainslee's Magazine.

An amateur poet recently failed for \$50,000. We know a lot of professionals who would be willing to fail for half that amount.

**Recent Inventions.**

Floors can be easily scrubbed by a Western man's device, consisting of a tank to be suspended from the wall and filled with water, a piece of flexible hose connecting it with the end of a hollow brush handle to discharge water to the bristles when the valve is opened.

To prevent flatirons from burning the cloth when not in motion a newly patented support is formed of a slotted bar clamped to the top of the iron, with a sliding bar to be adjusted at the rear to form with the handle two legs on which the iron can be tilted to raise the hot portion from the table.

An improved drinking fountain which does away with the use of cups and which will not spread disease germs, is formed of a funnel-shaped cup attached to the spigot, the latter turning upward and filling the cup when the valve is opened. The user drinks from the center of the cup instead of the edge.

Bicycle chains can be easily cleaned by a New York man's device, consisting of a vertical chamber, to be filled with a cleaning fluid, with wheels suspended at the top and bottom, over which the chain is passed, a crank being attached to the top wheel to revolve the chain in the liquid.

A Pennsylvania woman has designed a new game board, in which a spiral runway is formed on the surface of the board, with an opening at the edge of the board into which a marble is driven to pass around the runway and drop into one of a number of holes in the center, having different values.

## A MASCULINE HABIT.

Criticised by a Bright Girl Who Had Experience.

"Some men, nay, many men, have a most reprehensible habit of showing the notes and letters written them by girls not only to other men, but, what is still worse, to women," said a bright girl yesterday. "Every woman knows that this is true. Doubtless there is not one of us who has not had submitted to her scrutinizing gaze an epistle written by some fair maid to a man whom she thoroughly trusted."

"Only a day or two ago this breach of confidence on the part of masculinity—for it is nothing else—was brought vividly to my notice by a man who handed me three letters, written to him by feminine friends, to read. I know that when he offered them to me I should, by all the laws of honor, have put my hands sternly behind me and said in stilted fashion, 'I refuse to take advantage of my sisters.'"

"But alas! I did nothing of the sort. Eye left me a full heritage of curiosity, and I was just wild to see what was in those notes. I was tempted, and I fell. I read them. I even criticised them, for, you see, I am interested in the man. It was altogether horrid and dishonorable, but one thing the incident did for me. I resolved instantly that never would that man get a scratch of a pen from me any more than an innocent 'I will be pleased to have you,' etc. He won't even get that if he can be reached by telephone. I was very much disappointed in him, for these were loveliest letters, you understand."

"Two other men whom I knew don't hesitate to say that they read each other's mail. Indeed, one of them does most of the correspondence for the firm, and if his chum is busy makes a draft of an answer to the letter which it is necessary should be responded to immediately, the latter copying it docilely at his leisure. For three weeks in this way the one was writing to the other's fiancée, while she, poor girl, was pouring out her heart to her betrothed, innocent that the outpourings were read by this rank outsider, who, having no sympathy in the matter, must have had no end of amusement out of it."

"I tell you, it's a long-headed girl who never writes anything in a letter to a man that she doesn't mind a select coterie of his friends seeing—fiancée or no fiancée."

"There is a general idea that only very young men are addicted to this custom, but that is a mistake. I know men of 33, which is certainly an age of discretion, who have no more conscience about showing letters than a boy of 18. It's a shame, but it's true. I know because they show them to me."

—Philadelphia Times.

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Tooth brushes are prevented from getting dirty by a new holder, formed of a rectangular box having a hinged door at one end with a slot for the handle, the box being just large enough to inclose the bristles, thus serving its purpose without taking up much room. In a newly designed toilet attachment for bicycles a shaft is suspended under the pedal, with the curved portion of the clip fastened to the front end to swing toward the outer end of the pedal when at rest, the rider placing his foot on the pedal and pressing a plate to turn the clip over his toe.

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Where an independent railroad system gives ample switching privileges to every industry.

Where a private water-works plant, with water mains extending throughout the entire manufacturing district, supplies an abundance of pure artesian water at rates far below city prices.

Where some of the largest industries in the State are today located and in full operation.

Where hundreds of thousands of dollars have already been spent in perfecting the locality for manufacturing purposes.

Where the South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company own **THIRTY-FOUR HUNDRED** acres of land and **Seven Miles of Water Front** on the San Francisco Bay, and on the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad.

Where, in fact, rail, wharf and other privileges are unexcelled for manufacturing purposes by any other locality on the coast.

If you desire such a location come and see what we have in South San Francisco, San Mateo County.

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202 SANSOME ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

## TO HOME-SEEKERS

The South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company, comprising many San Francisco, Chicago and New York capitalists, created in San Mateo county a new town site known as South San Francisco. This town site is situated on the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and also on the Southern Pacific Bay Shore Railroad, soon to be finished; it is also at the terminus of the San Francisco and San Mateo Electric Railway.

South San Francisco was platted as a town just prior to the great financial panic of 1893 and 1894; during all that period of financial wreck and ruin, when almost every new enterprise and many old-established institutions were actually swept out of existence, she has held her own and is to-day a prosperous community with a population of nearly eight hundred people.

Upwards of \$2,000,000 in cash have been expended in laying the foundation of this new town. Most of the streets have been graded, curbed and sewered, miles of concrete sidewalk laid, trees planted along the main highways, and a water-works plant completed, giving an abundant supply of pure artesian water for every purpose. But the foundation laid in what is known as the manufacturing district of this town site constitutes above all others the most positive guarantee for the future of South San Francisco.

There is no stability nor permanency so absolute respecting real estate values, and the future growth of any community like that which is based upon industries giving employment to men. The facilities created by the founders of South San Francisco have already secured to her several large manufacturing enterprises, and will soon secure many more; this means not only an increase in population, but an enhancement in real estate values.

South San Francisco has passed the experimental stage, and is now an established town. Many of her lot owners who have properly improved their holdings are even to-day realizing from ten to twenty per cent net on their investments. How many communities as new as South San Francisco can make this boast?

An independent community in itself, with its own supporting elements, and at the same time close to the metropolis of California, and in the direction in which San Francisco must necessarily grow, already reached by some of the city's street car service, and certain to be on the line of any new railroad entering San Francisco, South San Francisco presents to-day opportunities for investment among the safest and best on the Pacific Coast.

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